JPRS-SSA-86-015

4 February 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-SSA-86-015

4 February 1986

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Church Influence on Pacific Area Noted
(Aylward Shorter; NIGRIZIA, Nov 85)..... 1

ANGOLA

Lisbon Paper Criticizes Mawete Batista's Recent Statements
(Norberto de Andrade; O DIABO, 19 Nov 85)..... 3

Batista on Relations With Portugal, Autonomy
(Mawete Batista Interview; AVANTE!, 21 Nov 85)..... 6

Refugees Return From Zaire
(Joao Pokongo; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 1 Nov 85)..... 11

FAPLA Wounded To Be Treated in GDR
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Nov 85)..... 12

South African Troops Reported Along Namibian Border
(Benjamin Formin; EXPRESSO, 23 Nov 85)..... 13

Benguela Military School Training Described
(Walter Lopes; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 22 Nov 85)..... 15

UN Experts Visit Country To Assess War Damage
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, various dates)..... 18

War Material Exhibited in Moxico 18
Center for Displaced Persons in Huila 19
Destruction at Kuando Kubango Surveyed 19
Railroad in Lobito Damaged 21

Minister Reports on Industrial Development
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Oct 85)..... 22

Collection of Dos Santos Speeches Published
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Oct 85)..... 28

Organizational Structure of Uige Municipality Described
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 Oct 85)..... 29

Communal Commissioner Welcomed in Calunda
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 Oct 85)..... 30

Regional Commander Discusses Military Plans for Cazombo
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12, 13 Oct 85)..... 31

Former Soldier of Buffalo Battalion Surrenders in Cumene
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 12 Oct 85)..... 35

Briefs
UNTA's Message to Vietnam Counterpart 37
Brazil's View of Cuban Presence Cited 37
Health Minister's Return 37

CAMEROON

Biya Announces Procedures for Party Organ Renewal
(CAMEROON TRIBUNE, 31 Oct 85)..... 38

Political Bureau Discussion 38
Organization Instructions 40
Composition of Supervisory Commissions 45

CAPE VERDE

Prime Minister Reviews Government's Activities
(AFRICA JORNAL, 20 Nov 85)..... 48

CHAD

Cabinet Discusses 1986 Draft Budget
(INFO TCHAD, 22 Nov 85)..... 51

Former Minister Discusses Current Situation
('Abdallah Danna' Interview; AL-DUSTUR, 25 Nov 85)..... 53

Weather Situation, Agro-Industry Status Reported
(INFO TCHAD, 9 Nov 85)..... 56

GUINEA

Bank Established With European Community as Partner
(HOROYA, 12, 19 Nov 85)..... 58

Policies Raised at Signing Ceremony, by Roger Goto Zomou 58
EIB Financing Detailed 59

French Aid for Development Detailed
(HOROYA, 21 Nov 85)..... 60

Briefs
French Urban Development Aid 61

MADAGASCAR

Church Reaction to 'Massacre' of Young Men
(AFRIQUE NOUVELLE, 23-29 Oct 85)..... 62

MAURITIUS

Prime Minister Jugnauth Discusses Foreign Affairs
(Aneerood Jugnauth Interview; LE MAURICIEN, 2 Nov 85)..... 63

MOZAMBIQUE

Railroad-Port Workers' Conference Under Way in Maputo
(NOTICIAS, 23 Nov 85)..... 73

Judge Sentenced to 3-Year Prison Term on Graft Charge
(NOTICIAS, 23 Nov 85)..... 76

Gaza Youth Enlist in Armed Forces
(NOTICIAS, 23 Nov 85)..... 77

Internal Trade Director To Check on Rice Distribution in Tete
(NOTICIAS, 23 Nov 85)..... 79

Glut of Vegetables on Maputo Store Shelves
(Filipe Ribas; NOTICIAS, 23 Nov 85)..... 81

Rice Production Goals in Macia Threatened
(NOTICIAS, 23 Nov 85)..... 83

Financial Cleanup of Farm Cooperatives in Progress
(NOTICIAS, 26 Nov 85)..... 85

Inhambane Religious Groups Donate Pumps, Vehicles
(NOTICIAS, 26 Nov 85)..... 88

Integrated Metalworking Units in Process of Creation
(Abdul Carimo; NOTICIAS, 22 Nov 85)..... 90

Briefs
Maua Cotton Rotting 93
New Lione Administrator 93
Lichinga Seed Production 93
USSR Donates Gifts 94

NAMIBIA

Education Committee Recommendations Promote Mixed Schools
(DIE AFRIKANER, 23 Oct 85)..... 95

NIGER

Agriculture Minister Inspects Ainoma Cotton Crop
(Boubaker Soumare; LE SAHEL, 4 Nov 85)..... 97

Cotton Mills Get Explanation for Free-Fall Textile Prices
(Soule Manzo; LE SAHEL, 5 Nov 85)..... 99

Farm Credit Official Discusses Coops
(Abdou Issaka Interview; LE SAHEL, 21 Nov 85)..... 101

SENEGAL

LD's Bathily Assesses ADS Future
(Abdoulaye Bathily Interview; WAL FADJRI,
25 Oct-8 Nov 85)..... 104

Paper Publishes Accounts of Torture of Casamance Detainees
(FLASH FAGARU, Oct, Nov 85)..... 111

Names of Detainees 111
Editorial on Detentions 112
Detainees' Testimony 113

Briefs
Cooperation With Libya 121

SOMALIA

Justice Minister Views USSR, Ethiopian Relations
(ROSE AL-YUSUF, 18 Nov 85)..... 122

TOGO

Briefs
Agreement With Yugoslavia 124
Prison for Not Carrying ID 124

ZAIRE

Nation Regains Credibility for Foreign Investors
(Pierre Alexandre; NORD-SUD, Nov-Dec 85)..... 125

Article Explores Basic Problems in Education System
(NORD-SUD, Nov-Dec 85)..... 129

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Marais Calls for Action Against Student-ANC Meeting
(DIE AFRIKANER, 23 Oct 85)..... 139

Marais Says Talks With ANC Promote Violence
(DIE AFRIKANER, 30 Oct 85) 141

CHURCH INFLUENCE ON PACIFIC AREA NOTED

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Nov 85 p 58

[Article by Aylward Shorter: "Big Brother Is Discovered; Increasing Influence of African Churches on Churches of the Pacific Area"]

[Text] During the course of history were there contacts between Indonesia, Madagascar and the East African Coast? Archeologists and ethno-historians are divided on the subject. But whatever the reality might have been in far distant pre-Christian times, the reciprocal influence of the Christians of Africa and of the Pacific is a fact today, however strange that may seem. Australia and New Zealand in fact are not only far removed physically from Africa, but also culturally, because they are generally classified as "white, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant," And yet...

It is certain that the decolonization of Africa has directly influenced the desire for emancipation of blacks of Australia and the Maori of New Zealand (one tenth of the total population). Today these latter do not speak only of Maoritanga, or of Maori culture, but sometimes even of "Maori sovereignty." Missionaries of Australian and New Zealand origin who have witnessed the growth of independent nations of the Pacific, in the wake of decolonization in Africa, are more sensitive than their compatriots to the demands from their own minorities for recognition. There is also a greater missionary awareness. There is a desire to know better the experiences and origins of the church in Africa. Catholic weeklies are looking for African correspondents. Directors of missionary activities and assistants to the missions visit Africa, and African professors are invited to conference tours in Australia and New Zealand.

The principal interest of the church of Australia and New Zealand is probably directed toward the field of acculturization. Can Africa help it by furnishing liturgical and catechistic models for their multicultural Catholic communities? Current emphasis by Africans on their culture strikes a sensitive chord in these countries. Furthermore, the missionary conscience of the Church in Australia and New Zealand leads to a greater committment for justice and peace.

They are also interested in Africa's very recent experience in rapid urbanization. Their own peoples are for the most part urban and their

pastoral mission in ethnic groups within cities is already a subject of much discussion. The latter and their co-religionists are also interested in the church's African aspect as such.

Melanesian Church

Perhaps Papua New Guinea has the greatest affinity with Africa. In fact, for the "black world" Africa is necessarily the "big brother." Perhaps I will be pardoned, as a visitor from Africa, for seeing in Melanesia a smaller model of Africa, at a less advanced stage of development. The church of Papua New Guinea is very consciously inspired by African Catholicism. Not only have Papua New Guinea missionaries participated for many years in courses of the Gaba (Eldoret) Pastoral Institute, but Eldoret's secondary training book, "Sviluppo nel Cristo" [Development in Christ], has produced a typical book with the title, "Crescita nel Cristo" [Growth in Christ].

The Melanesian institute built after Gaba, sought cooperation with Africa for its projects for pastoral research, above all for the new religious movements, marriage, and family life. Finally, regional bishops' associations, like AMECEA of East Africa, are of great interest: it is hoped to use them as a model for future associations of this kind in the Pacific. The small populations of Papua New Guinea and the Pacific islands have already begun along the path of basic communities, once again showing the validity of the African experience for a new church structure. As a missionary from Africa visiting in the Pacific in 1983, I was struck by the missionary conscience in those countries. But above all, I was struck by the growing importance of the church in the Pacific for multiculturalism in the Catholic world. Any ties which can be developed between African Christians and those of the Pacific will be as useful for one as for the other.

9772/12951
CSO: 3428/5

ANGOLA

LISBON PAPER CRITICIZES MAWETE BATISTA'S RECENT STATEMENTS

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 19 Nov 85 p 6

[Commentary by Norberto de Andrade]

[Text] The MPLA--which operates internationally under the name of the People's Republic of Angola--is a communist party that because it holds the formal power in Angola is, of course, the only party. Because it is both of these it has set up a dictatorial regime and maintains it by force in that portion of Angolan territory that it manages to control. It has a representative in Lisbon who goes by the name of Mawete João Baptista. [spelling as published] It occurred to him recently that he ought to give a press conference to mark the 10th anniversary of the "independence" of Angola.

Obviously there is some misunderstanding here because if it is true that ten years have passed since the corrupt transfer of power to the MPLA it is just as true that Angola's authentic independence has yet to take place. And the reason it has not taken place is precisely that the power was turned over to the MPLA rather than to the Angolan people. Therefore, to commemorate the years that have passed since that party was installed in office is like celebrating just as many years of oppression of that people.

Because he is not properly a true ambassador of a sovereign people (sovereign peoples express themselves freely and the Angolans have not yet been given this opportunity) but rather the representative of a communist party that received power fraudulently and exercises it violently, Mr Mawete João Baptista permits himself to say things that a diplomat would never say. And, to a certain extent, this is understandable because Baptista, who clearly does not even come close to being a diplomat does what he can and what they let him do. And this is where the matter becomes a little delicate. Because, while one cannot take it amiss that João Baptista (like other Mawetes that are wandering around playing diplomat) does only what he knows how to do, we must wonder--really wonder--why the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tolerates him without taking any action or responding. The ministry has become what Clemenceau called the Ministry Foreign to Affairs.

At his press conference, the representative of MPLA said that Luso-Angolan relations (he was referring to relations between the Portuguese state and his party) still reflect the "consequences of an entire past history" and the

conditions under which decolonization took place. He considers this situation to have been aggravated by the position taken by "certain political figures" in our country.

As for the "consequences of an entire past history" they are indeed deplorable if by such Baptista means the state of oppression in which the Angolan people live, suffocated as they are by severe poverty and the most revolting political capitis deminutio.

The least that can be said regarding the circumstances under which "decolonization" took place is that they opened the way for the MPLA communist dictatorship, of which the oppression of the Angolan people is a direct result.

As regards the disgraceful role that "certain political figures" are said to have played, I agree with João Baptista because the relations between Portugal and Angola can never be normal, open, constructive and fraternal until the historic swindle is remedied that--ignoring the wishes and feelings of both peoples, who were maintained manu militari on the sidelines throughout the process--permitted the transfer of power to a group that was perhaps the least representative of the "movements" that were signatories to that monstrous mental reservation, that comedy of errors, called the Alvor Accords. I suppose that these were the "political figures" that Joao Baptista had in mind...those who deal in nations and sell sovereignties.

The managers of MPLA's affairs in Lisbon further stated that the authorities of his party (he said the authorities of his "country"...) had protested on several occasions against the Portuguese "indulgence and tolerance of responsible forces and elements who threaten Angolan sovereignty."

The striking impudence with which Baptista takes on the Portuguese authorities has to do, once again, with two types of incapacity: his inability to perceive and respect the basic rules of diplomatic life (which we shall excuse, considering whom we are dealing with) and the authorities' inability to put him in his place (which is inexcusable, even in a country with parallel, tangential and secantial diplomacies).

Baptista's gall, however, suffers by comparison with his remarkable sense of humor. I say this because after his diatribe, the MPLA representative characterized as a "resounding victory" the results achieved during the past decade, results which encompass "all our triumphs" with special mention of the "preservation of the country's independence." A real comedian, this João Baptista.

A regime that survives only due to the presence and growing involvement of legions of foreign mercenaries of various origins--who, since they provide the strength can dictate the law--is one that, he says...has preserved national independence!

An iron-fisted dictatorship in which despotism grows apace with the reduction in the size of the territory over which it is exercised and in which the undernourished and over-policed population gets poorer and regresses at

exactly the same rate at which the nomenklatura accumulates benefits and prerogatives has the nerve to have its representative in Lisbon tell us that democracy and socialism (as though the two were not incompatible...) are being built in Angola under the direction of the MPLA?PT "in accordance with the desires of the militants and the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene" (a geographical expression recalling "an entire past history"...).

I confess that until Mawete J.B.'s press conference I knew only that the Angolan people have no ambassador in Portugal; I was completely unaware of who represents MPLA in Lisbon.

Now that I know who it is, I'm not going to miss a single press conference. The Angolan situation is tragic, but M. João Baptista is most entertaining. So much so that he's going to find me one of his most attentive listeners. Mainly when I want to know what is going on in Angola, which is the same as saying when it comes time to take stock of the "resounding victories" of the MPLA. From Cabinda to Cunene...

12830/12948
CSO: 3442/73

ANGOLA

BATISTA ON RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL, AUTONOMY

Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 21 Nov 85 p 13-14

[Interview with Mawete Batista, Angolan ambassador in Portugal, Lisbon, 21 November 1985]

[Text] "Our people protect their freedom arms in hand"--says Mawete Batista, ambassador to Angola in this interview to AVANTE!

"The long fight for independence has taught the Angolans to protect their freedom with arms in hand, to build a country where man's exploitation by man, source of domination and repression, could never take place, and to remove once and for all the stigma of neocolonialism," declared Comrade Mawete Baptista [spelling as published] ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola in Portugal. During the interview, given to us on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of his country's independence, in addition to the present state of affairs in Angola, other issues were discussed, specifically, the relations with Portugal.

Question: Since independence, the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] had to face problems related to decolonization, the effects of droughts and warfare imposed by South Africa, whether directly or by the puppets of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. How is all this reflected in the current economic situation of the nation?

Answer: In the myth of the imperialistic philosophy, Angola, as a progressive democratic and popular country, building socialism on the basis of anti-capitalistic, anti-imperialistic and anti-colonialist principles, cannot rebuild the nation peacefully for the creation of social and political conditions that will ensure the happiness of each Angolan.

The long fight for independence has taught the Angolans to protect their country with arms in hand, to build a country where the exploitation of man by man, source of domination and repression, could never take place, and to remove once and for all the stigma of neocolonialism.

By having chosen the narrow path of total freedom and the building of a socialist, Angolans would take on themselves all the hatred from the imperialism that would try to prevent their example from spreading throughout Africa

at all costs, thus making the African peoples the masters of their own fates. The experience from these 10 years of independence confirms that prediction that the enemies of Angola, with South Africa's racist regime at the top of the list, have kept on waging a long and systematic, though undeclared, war against our country.

This state of affairs requires that Angola employ more than 50 percent of its economic and human resources toward the resistance and the protection of the achievements accomplished with the blood of workers, peasants and its best childre n, motivated by ideals of peace, justice, social progress and equality.

The criminal war of destruction of the socioeconomic structures and mass murders are efforts to hinder the normal development, bringing about an atmosphere of tension, which likewise delays the solution to the main problems in southern Africa: Namibia's independence and the termination of the nefarious apartheid system.

Question: The attempt to overcome underdevelopment certainly demands supportive measures. What are the primary areas upon which the government has focused its efforts and how successful has it been?

Answer: Angola's independence is proof of the irreversibility of the historical process which began after the war and it is the crowning of all the accomplishments of a century's resistance to foreign control.

Experience at the Service of the Revolution

The MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Labor Party] has acquired invaluable experience from the fight against colonialism, bringing together the most diverse levels and strata of our society, inspired by President Agostinho Neto's precious legacy, drawing from his example as a talented leader, the molder of national unity, the light to defeat darkness and the courage to continue the march on the path of socialism in pursuit of happiness for the people.

The MPLA-PT and the Angolans still think that the national unity is fundamental to defend national independence, to hold fast onto the revolutionary achievements, the consolidation of which will take a tenacious battle against the manifestations opposed to their high interests and the objectives of the Revolution.

In spite of the grave financial and economic situation, as a consequence of historical and current factors, resulting from selfishness and protectionist policies of the imperialists, no one can ignore the achievements accomplished by our people on the administrative and legislative levels, in national defense, in the fight against the consequences of colonialism: illiteracy, misery, hunger, nakedness, lack of medical care, etc; in the reorganization of our economy and in the government, in the banking system, transportation and communications, in the construction industry, in the agriculture, light and heavy industries; in the task of conscience-raising of the common people, the pioneers, young boys and girls, women, workers toward the new mentality adopted in political and social conditions of the anti-imperialistic process.

Question: What are the economic and political relations like between Angola, a country of socialist orientation, and the capitalist countries, considering that this contact is seen as necessary for technological advances and the exploitation of Angola's natural resources?

Answer: The People's Republic of Angola categorically stands up for the principle that guides the relations of friendship and cooperation between countries and peoples. The invaluable example given by the Angolans--a historical contribution to humankind--has placed Angola where it whould be both by merit and by right in terms of reputation in the eyes of the independent and free nations and those that also fight for more equitable international relations.

As a non-aligned nation, the People's Republic of Angola chose to diversify its relations with all the countries on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal cooperation for mutual benefit.

The nature of the economic relations with several capitalist countries, which has brought the People's Republic of Angola advantages that allow us to retrieve an important part of our economy, has no influence whatsoever in the excellent relations of friendship and militant and intense cooperation with the socialist countries, our natural allies.

The Interference of the American imperialism

Question: What are the prospects for solution to the problem of the war imposed by South Africa in which the interference of the American imperialism is so strongly felt?

Answer: Racist South Africa, backed up by the western powers, has created a war potential through which it intends to keep the situation in southern Africa under control on the pretext of protecting the so-called free world, which is nothing other than the protection of imperialistic interests and the attempt to perpetuate their regime.

The recent developments related to the political and military situation in the east and southeast of our country, namely in Cazombo and Mavinga, characterized by South Africa's direct interference in the theater of the operations in aid of the puppet troops, prove that imperialism, through the racist regime of Pretoria, continues determined to destroy the Angolan Revolution as a way to safeguard its interests in the region.

Encouraged by the Reagan administration, today the racist South African government uses a policy of open confrontation and continuous aggression to the independent countries of the region, and all the forces that are opposed to their hegemonic plans, with the People's Republic of Angola their favorite target.

In collaboration with the policy of government-sanctioned terrorism, used by the United States of America, there is undeniable evidence that shows the South African racists have never considered respecting any agreement or

resolution of countries and of the international community in order to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia, on the basis of the United Nations' Resolution 435/78 and to the apartheid policy and the soical injustice inside South Africa, being Mr Reagan's and Mr Botha's administrations primarily responsible for this continuing problem in southern Africa.

According to the MPLA-PT Polit bureau's comments on South Africa, the revocation of the Clark amendment neutralized the possible success which the Reagan administration could boast about with of its "constructive engagement" policy. The irresponsible attempt of the Reagan administration to distort the nature of the factors that endanger peace does not bring about direct or dissimulated attacks to soveriegn and independent states, or the exploitation system, but setting off feverish arms race as well as certain "regional conflicts" often initiated and supported by them, and, moreover, aims only at masking reality and sabotaging any viable solution leading to reconciliation and world peace.

Consolidate the Socialist Option

Question: The backing of the MPLA-PT in its organizational and leadership role toward national development has been stressed repeatedly. How important, in this respect, is the next party convention?

Answer: The People's Republic of Angola has followed in these past ten years a truly hard and rocky path, with no precedent in the continent's history. The unquestionable achievements we have accomplished, thanks to the correct utilization of the means and resources available, encourage us to march on toward the fulfillment of our plans excellently laid out by the MPLA-PT at previous conventions.

This second party convention, to be held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the country's independence, will give us a chance to stimulate the socialist orientation of our development. Imbued with the highest patriotric and militant ideals, the issues concerning our military, cultural, social, economic and political life will be examined extensively and deeply at the second regular party convention, which will outline the necessary course of action at this point of our people's struggle.

The fundamental measure that for several months caught the attention of the masses, who helped plan, discuss and improve the proposals which are to be approved and to affect the whole nation's life, shows clearly that workers, peasants, fighters, students, women, young boys and girls and the pioneers, all without exception, giving their support to their party, will never give in politically, economically or militarily, and that we shall proceed successfully on the path that will inevitably lead us to socialism.

Relations with Portugal are on the Level of Mutual Respect

Question: The relations between Portugal and Angola, at the national levels, have not been the best. How do you think normalization of these relations could be achieved to the advantage of mutual interests?

Answer: The bilateral relations between Angola and Portugal have as the main point of reference "the will of both countries" (from our point of view) during the dramatic period of colonialism and of fascism, when both countries were oppressed, discriminated against, exploited, vandalized and bloodied, contrary to their aspirations of independence, peace and progress.

The vicissitudes we had to cope with in the historical process of decolonization were still worsened because of the lack of political realism on the part of several administrations which, with the years that followed the April Revolution, have put the superior interests of Portugal in a secondary position, making it easier for others to sever the two nations, which were willing to have an honest, frank agreement and a relationship based on mutual respect, independence and self-determination. Without the interference in Portugal's internal affairs and its political system, the Angolans state clearly and publically that our relationship with Portugal must necessarily exclude any interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, in our administration.

We can not tolerate hostile plans, activities and movements in Portugal, a country with so much historical responsibility, that would help racist South Africa and the United States of America in order to perpetuate the pain of a people that wants unity; no tribalism, no regionalism, no racism. A people that has not lived one peaceful day in which they could build the happiness of a country of honorable traditions and priceless potentialities.

Due to this flagrant meddling with Angolan internal affairs and sovereignity, the normalization of the Luso-Angolan relations must not be multilateral, also eliminating the influence of some countries that still do not recognize our independence.

It is totally up to the Portuguese people and workers, in protection of their legitimate interests, to ask for and demand from their representatives in Portugal's administrative process.

For the present administration, we deem advisable to take into consideration the many hardships imposed by the previous government, which led us to terrible political and commerical relations, with consequences we still regret today.

With the administrative experience and with the realistic appraisal of the problems, by choosing the essential and rejecting the unnecessary, the masses will either take or miss the historical opportunity that will ensure, if there is general agreement, a sympathetic attitude and reciprocal advantages.

13163/12948
CSO: 3342/72

ANGOLA

REFUGEES RETURN FROM ZAIRE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by [illegible] Pokongo: "Refugees Return En Masse From the Bush"]

[Text] Cabinda--Sixty-eight compatriots carried off in 1976 by the lackeys of the defunct FLEC to the bush and then to the Nlundo Matende refugee center, in the republic of Zaire, returned last Sunday to the Tando Zinze commune, in the municipality of Cabinda, where they received a special greeting in a brief meeting led by the provincial coordinator of the Department of Ideology, Antonio Delfina Cuty.

The provincial delegates of Social Affairs and State Security, Amelia de Fatima and Daniel Nzaji respectively, went to the site to study the conditions of diversified support for the returnees with the commune commissioner, Jose Kubaia.

"This country is ours and it is we who must work for the transformation of its wealth," Antonio Delfina Cuty said to the returnees after praising the compatriots' initiative in returning to the country, which shows--as he stressed--their gratitude to the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party and to the plea of our Immortal Guide.

The provincial delegate of State Security, in a brief speech, expressed Angola's readiness to receive all those who want to return to the country and pointed out that "the RPA will wipe out all those who want to destroy our revolution at the service of their masters, no matter where they may come from."

Two ex-military men from the defunct FLEC, among the returnees, expressed their satisfaction at being back in the country after freeing themselves from the miserable life to which they were subjected by the unfortunate Lubota in the service of imperialism and they stressed the unconditional way in which they were received by the Angolan authorities.

This is the first mass return of refugees, although others are being carried out in sporadic fashion in various border areas within the framework of the policy of leniency announced by the late President Agostinho Neto.

9895/12859
CSO: 3442/82

FAPLA WOUNDED TO BE TREATED IN GDR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Nov 85 p 12

[Text] Berlin--Forty combattants of Angola's armed forces, wounded in combat against the South African aggressors and Unita bandits, arrived in the German Democratic Republic yesterday to receive medical treatment.

Among the wounded who are going to receive treatment in three modern hospitals located in Berlin are 22 with one leg amputated and one with both legs amputated. They will be fitted with artificial limbs and will learn to walk unassisted.

Simao Ingles, the RPA's charge d'affaires in the German Democratic Republic, in an interview granted to the ADN, expressed Angola's great satisfaction for the solidarity support shown by the Unified Socialist Party of Germany (PSUA) and by the government and people of the GDR, from the beginning of Angola's struggle for liberation.

"This action is a new example of the good relations that exist between our two countries," stressed Simao Ingles, who added that many young Angolans received their training in the GDR.

The wounded were received at the Berlin airport by Simao Ingles, Angola's charge d'affaires in the GDR, and by Wolfgang Krause, general vice-secretary of the Solidarity Committee of the GDR.

It should be noted that the GDR also offered the People's Republic of Angola medicine, medical equipment, powdered milk and other products that were transported on board the INTERFLUG airplane which carried the wounded to the GDR.

9895/12859
CSO: 3442/82

ANGOLA

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS REPORTED ALONG NAMIBIAN BORDER

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 15

[Article by Benjamin Formin]

[Text] A high-ranking military officer warned this week in Lubango that substantial numbers of South African military troops have assembled on the northern border of Namibia "ready to invade Angola" according to Major Luis Faceira, commander of the 5th Military Region.

According to statements made by the official, about 20,000 men backed by 150 tanks, 400 peices of artillery and 300 mortars, as well as armored transport vehicles, are stationed near the border with Angola in an area he did not identify.

Angolan authroities made similar accusations in September of this year, notably during the conference of the non-aligned nations. South African planes did indeed intervene, along with troops from the Buffalo Battalion, in direct support of UNITA which was then being hounded by the FAPLA at Mavinga in southeastern Angola. If such new intervention actually comes to pass and involves the number of troops announced, the operation would be the biggest since Operation Askari two years ago, when South African troops invaded the province of Cunene from which, they announced, they withdrew at the end of last year.

Early last week a South African troop column entered through Ruacana--where it had been camped--into the province of Cunene, allegedly in pursuit of a SWAPO group. At the same latitude in Bocoio, near Benguela, UNITA ambushed a convoy of vehicles, causing 15 civilian deaths, including the loss of high-level provincial officials.

Military observers believe, however, that it is unlikely that Pretoria would attack now because the rainy season has already begun and "the area has become a swamp." Nevertheless those same sources do not rule out an incursion along the Namacunde-Ondjiva line--a zone now totally destroyed by South African intervention--that would put pressure on the Lubango route.

The objective--to cite those same analysts--would be to force FAPLA to use its reserves or even to employ troops in Cunene that are now occupied in guarding

the Cuito Cuanavale-Lumbala N'Guimbo line (in the East). This would give UNITA, which lost its positions north of Mavinga after the recent Angolan offensive, greater freedom of movement.

On the other hand, on the eve of the Second Party Congress there could be political reasons for the troops to exert this pressure, seeking thereby to strengthen those who oppose a dialogue with Washington on a solution for Namibia that involves withdrawal of South African troops from the territory they have been occupying since 1968 in violation of a U.N. decision on the independence of Namibia.

The alleged concentration of South African troops coincides with rumors--which we have been unable to confirm--that Angolan and U.S. officials met last Tuesday in Sal. Note, by the way, that Pretoria's principal direct actions have always occurred in the form of a dialogue.

In the meantime, the Central Committee of the MPLA-PT has been meeting since Thursday to approve the lists of candidates for the new positions created by the expansion of the committee to 90 members. Diplomatic sources tell us that the provinces are supposed to elect 18 members to the committee--one for each province--following up on President dos Santos' conviction that there should be greater regional participation. The Committee will also study the list of names proposed by the FAPLA political committees and the one submitted by the President, representing the armed forces.

Political analysts point out that if the nominations are confirmed they will significantly strengthen the position of Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the eve of the party congress (to be held 2 December). The accession to the central committee of a large number of provincial personnel would block the rise of members who were initially included in the Luanda list. Luanda will now be on the same footing as the other provinces.

12830/12948
CSO: 3442/73

ANGOLA

BENGUELA MILITARY SCHOOL TRAINING DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Walter Lopes: "Training of Young Specialists in 'Commandant Benedito' School"]

[Excerpt] The reporter got in the car that would transport him to the municipality of Lobito, where reporting on the 'Commandant Benedito' School of Young Specialists was the assignment.

Half an hour after leaving Benguela, we were in a small, sleepy neighborhood in the municipality of Lobito where the above-mentioned center for military training is located.

A combatant approached the group leader, asking about our destination. The leader answered: "We came on service!"

"You may pass!"

We were glad when the enormous gate of the unit swung open. Inside we found a welcoming atmosphere. Once there, we headed for the installations of the center's board of directors where we contacted its director, Captain Antonio Alves, with whom we exchanged impressions concerning the activity carried out by the center's personnel, in spite of the innumerable limitations they have encountered at every step.

While giving his opinion on how the installation process has gone, Captain Tony Alves said that it is progressing in accordance with the programs of the respective boards. The length of each course is stipulated by order of the minister of defense and specialties are assigned according to the plans of the DOM-EMG and approved higher up by the minister of defense. Still according to the school's director, the courses have run satisfactorily.

"The process of training highly qualified specialists has its particularities and we armed forces are not unassociated with the troubles our country is experiencing. Hence, the low cultural level has considerable influence on the training of specialists in the school. Another negative factor is the lack of a higher conscience on the part of a class of our youths, a task which is being carried out in the training center, when this ought to be done before they enter the armed forces."

"However," Captain Tony Alves would go on to say, "in the last few years, great strides have been made. We now see comrades with more dedication, more conscience and more firmness acquiring specialties which are assigned to them. These specialties not only prepare men for war but also give them a chance at technical-professional training, which after the completion of military service will stand them in good stead by allowing them to fit into different firms, which will make it possible for them to make a big contribution to national reconstruction."

Psychological Training

Whatever attention they may give to the training of specialists, if they do not consider the psychology of the students, there will be the danger of getting nowhere. Pondering this question, the director of the Commandant Benedito School of Young Specialists would say frequently that psychological training in any student is a determining factor, because it makes it possible to create in the student habits and abilities that carry him through to face any situation.

On this basis, the students at Commandant Benedito School are subject to all kinds of psychological training, which goes from blowing up explosives to creating tactical situations, physical stamina, etc. These are factors which transform the mentality of the students and give them a knowledge of real situations which they will encounter in the future.

Referring to one of the components of combat potential such as mastery in management of technique, cold weather and mobility, Captain Tony Alves would point out that the programs worked out by the DPCAM are always trying to bring modern inter-arms combat up to date and, based on those programs, the school drills into the students theoretical knowledge and practical habits concerning components of combat potential.

To recognize and take advantage of all the good things that are taught to us is common practice at Commandant Benedito Academy. In this academy, all the work has been successful thanks to the help that has been given by the president of the Regional Military Council of the 7th region and the provincial commissioner of Benguela, Kundy Payhama, a member of the BP of the party in the building of several enterprises which have made it possible to combine practical and theoretical training.

Political-Military Training

The political commissioner, Captain Beto Van-Dunem, jovial and very active, knowledgeable of his mission as a teacher, an organizer, an expert in methodology and a consultant, notwithstanding his young age, has a revolutionary career that began with the struggle against colonialism.

As he led us to believe, the political work in the Commandant Benedito School is carried out in accordance with directives from the National Political Board. "To better raise the political level of the students, we have complied with the demands of the MPLA-PT, the commander-in-chief of FAPLA and with the orders and directives of the minister of defense. In addition to that, we have had

the massive support of the CPP of Benguela and in particular in the person of Comrade Kundy Payhama, who has been accompanying us in the political work carried out in our unit. We also verified the active participation of the Section for Defense and Security of the CPP of Benguela which has supported us in the political-party tasks, so that political education in our unit will be successful."

In the Commandant Benedito School for Young Specialists, the efficiency of political-military training classes depends greatly on a correct and well-grounded attitude, from the point of view of pedagogy, toward the appraisal of the knowledge of officials, sargeants and soldiers. The level of their political-military training should be analyzed bearing in mind the degree of influence of knowledge acquired concerning the training of political, moral and fighting qualities of the soldiers, concerning their discipline and the successes in training and in service.

The school provides to the students knowledge which permits them a correct concept of the world and to appreciate the importance of love of the fatherland and proletarian internationalism; the demonstration of the party's guiding role in building the socialist society and in the system of national defense.

Another important orientation of the Commandant Benedito School is the education of the soldiers in the spirit of friendship and fighting brotherhood.

The school tries to get each soldier to acquire a deep consciousness of the party's ideals concerning the country's defense, the fundamentals of the party's military policy, the character and particularities of modern warfare, the growing demands presented in reference to the troops' state of alert.

In conclusion, still according to the political commissioner of the Commandant Benedito School, Captain Beto Van-Dunem, the participation of the school's personnel has been demonstrated in practice, because they are conscious of the role which is entrusted to them by the party in the perfecting of modern military technique which demands the concentration of all so that they can successfully accomplish the increase of political-military knowledge.

A short time later and in the company of the commissioner, we had the opportunity to tour the installations of the training center and, in a certain way, to accompany the different phases through which the student passes until he is transformed into a true specialist.

9895/12859
CSO: 3442/79

ANGOLA

UN EXPERTS VISIT COUNTRY TO ASSESS WAR DAMAGE

War Materiel Exhibited in Moxico

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The UN investigative commission which has been in Angola since Sunday to assess the damage done by the recent South African military invasion was in Cazombo, seat of the municipality of Alto Zambeze in Moxico province, on Tuesday.

There the commission heard detailed accounts from Joao Lourenco, chairman of the Regional Military Council for the Third Region and Provincial Commissioner for Moxico, concerning the banditry and destructive acts committed by the puppet bands that are supported by the racist South African army.

Major Lourenco presented witnesses who attested to the direct involvement of the regular South African army during the Angolan military offensive aimed at retaking Cazombo. On exhibit were personal identification documents and letters from relatives, all belonging to an officer by the name of Hans Fidler (Kapsell). War materiel used by his troops was also displayed.

Traveling beyond Cazombo, the UN mission--which is headed by Mohamed Kamel Amr of Egypt--visited the Regional Military Hospital in Lwena, where FAPLA soldiers and members of the UNITA puppet band are being cared for after being wounded during the fighting to retake the municipality of Alto Zambeze.

That municipality--which was occupied by the complementary forces of South Africa from November 1983 to September of this year--has been totally destroyed, not only from the economic point of view but also in terms of infrastructure, especially the public administrative facilities, because of the vandalism that took place.

The emissaries from the UN Security Council also visited the nearly 800-meter long bridge over the Zambeze river, which was completely destroyed during the rout of Pretoria's servants.

While still in Cazombo, the UN team visited an exhibit of war materiel and other items captured from the UNITA bandits. Most of it was of U.S., West German, or South African manufacture. The envoys also talked with local

residents and expressed the hope that the international community might be touched by what the commission had seen and might furnish the needed support.

The delegation is scheduled to leave today for the province of Kuando Kubango, where they will gather further evidence to be included in their report to the Security Council. The mission was assigned to the task under a resolution adopted by the UN Security Council at a recent meeting that discussed the latest South African military invasion of Angola.

Center for Displaced Persons in Huila

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 12

[Text] Lubango--from our correspondent--The UNDP delegation which has been in our country for some days now visited the province of Huila on Monday.

During a stay of about six hours, the delegation headed by the Tanzanian Mr Kouta met informally with Rafael Sapilinha "Sambalanga", Provincial Commissioner of Huila and a member of the Party Central Committee.

The official party, which was accompanied by Antonio Henriques, Deputy Minister for Planning, later visited a center in the Huila commune that was set up for persons displaced from the Vicungo commune in the municipality of Kuvango, where the murderous fury of the lackeys of international imperialism is being inflicted on the rural population.

At the center, the UNDP representatives learned that the nearly 1700 displaced persons have been organized, with the help of the government and other international organizations such as the World Food Program, to work the land and grow corn, potatoes and beans.

Minutes before leaving the city of Lubango enroute back to the capital, the head of the delegation made a statement to the press in which he said that he was leaving with a good impression of the efforts being made by the government in that region. He then added that "all along the road the delegation saw hundreds of cattle and some very fertile land. We discussed the preparations for the regional development plan for this southern part of the country...the impression we gained is encouraging and our expectation is that concrete cooperation will be possible," the UN official concluded.

Destruction at Kuando Kubango Surveyed

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The delegation of UN experts who are to report to the Security Council at the end of their trip on the consequences of the aggression in Angola returned to Luanda the night before last after having visited the provinces of Kuando Kubango, Cunene, Huila and Benguela. While in those four provinces, the members of the delegation were able to see and assess the damage caused by South African aggression. They had an opportunity to see that schools, homes, villages, material goods, hamlets and even Ondjiva, capital of the province of Cunene, have all been totally destroyed.

During the day on Friday, the mission met with experts from the Ministry of Defense and had an informal talk with Iko Carreira, Deputy Minister of the Air Force.

To conclude their visit to Angola, the UN experts are expected to meet with the Angolan Planning Minister, Lopo do Nascimento, and with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Franca Van-Dunem.

Consequences of the South African Attacks in Kuando Kubango

The reduction of food transportation capabilities in the province of Kuando Kubango (southeastern Angola) from 750,000 tons (1975) to 10,000 tons is one of the aspects of the consequences of South African aggression that was considered Wednesday by the UN mission that is visiting Angola.

Having traveled to the region in order to assess the damage done by the attacks, particularly the most recent invasion (September 17), the team acquired a thorough understanding of the ferocity of the invasion as they viewed displaced persons and those mutilated in the fighting.

Now the agricultural production capacity of the 199,000 square kilometer area that makes up the province of Kuando Kubango has been cut to a third of its potential. Highways and railways leading into the province have been cut off by South African attacks.

This has caused serious supply problems in the region, which has become fully dependent on imports from other parts of Angola. Its economy--based on corn, wood, wax, beans, sunflower seed and peanuts--had been going so well that surpluses were being exported to other provinces. For example, livestock production alone had been enough to supply the entire northern portion of the country.

Conditions in Kuando Kubango, with its 100,000 inhabitants, certainly reflects the precarious situation created solely by the aggression. As the experts from the UN were able to determine, without those attacks the province would have had a good chance for a normal social and economic life.

The railway bridges linking Menongue to the province of Namibe and the roads connecting it with the other provinces have been knocked out, and the experts had an opportunity to assess the serious losses to the provincial economy.

Ever since the first South African invasion, Kuando Kubango has lacked the peace it needed to enable it to restore the wellbeing of its people. This was acknowledged by the head of the UN delegation, who gave assurances that all the details of the consequences of the racist aggression against Angola would be included in the report to the Security Council.

Railroad in Lobito Damaged

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The group of UN experts that has been visiting Angola for several days in order to assess the damage caused the People's Republic of Angola by the South African attacks met yesterday with Jorge Flora, Angolan Minister of Construction and Rodeth dos Santos, Secretary of State for Social Matters.

The UN experts also met with Angolan experts from the Ministry of Defense. During the meeting they agreed on the technical guidelines for appraising the damages caused by South African aggression.

Results of the Visit to Lobito

The members of the UN mission who visited Lobito on Thursday estimated that it would take more than 20 million dollars to repair 15 diesel locomotives, 11 fuel tanks, 6 tankcars and a spherical gas storage tank.

The tanks, which were destroyed in 1980 by bombs planted by the racist South Africans, had a storage capacity of 50,000 square meters. The criminal action reduced this to 17,000. The tank farm, which stores fuel for the central and southern parts of the country, belongs to SONANGOL, the Angolan oil company.

The 15 locomotives, which had recently been imported to replace steam engines, belong to the Benguela Railroad (CFB), the company that operates the major rail line that crosses Angola from its extreme eastern to its western edge.

The experts noted during their visit that the damages are a major obstacle to the development of the region and that of the country as a whole. The fact that the equipment is out of service keeps food and other products from being transported to the interior of Angola.

The team was told of the destruction of bridges and sections of railroad track, and about the mines laid by Pretoria's bands of mercenaries--all further obstacles to the rehabilitation of the railroads.

The committee of experts left the impression that they believe the restoration of the Benguela-Luena railroad is one of the imperatives in the development of the Angolan economy, one that ought to receive full international support.

12830/12379
CSO: 3442/71

ANGOLA

MINISTER REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] In view of the importance of the speech delivered by Minister of Industry Henrique Santos Onambwe at the opening session of the most recent expanded consultative council for that sector of the national economy, which was held in the premises of the Cuca, we are reproducing it in full.

"Comrade vice ministers, Ministry of Industry officials, invited guests, comrades and fellow citizens.

We are gathered here once again, this time to discuss and approve the technical-economic plan proposal for the sector for 1986.

Despite the innumerable tasks in which those in charge of the sector, including the planning bodies, are engaged in this year of the second congress of our party, we will for 2 days have an opportunity to discuss all of the categories in the technical-economic plan proposal for the sector, with all of the limitations having to do with organization, methodology and information which exist at present.

The 1986 plan will mark the beginning of the second decade in the history of the People's Republic of Angola. Within this context, all of our actions should be oriented toward eliminating the negative effects which have contributed to making the situation in the sector more serious.

The plan proposal which will be submitted for your analysis now establishes the general goals of the economic policy defined by the party, and is a part of the strategy for the development of the industrial sector.

Therefore the sectorial plan for the next year will seek to achieve the following priority goals:

1. Absolute priority for the defense needs of the country;

2. Improvement of supplies to the population; and

3. Dynamizing the activity of the sector in the production of export goods.

Comrades:

The situation in the industrial sector in 1984, despite the fact that production levels fell below the goals planned, was characterized by both qualitative and quantitative improvement over the preceding years, in particular 1983. This was true basically in the light and heavy industrial branches, despite the vicissitudes which marked the year just past. On the basis of a comparative analysis of the industrial production structure for the years 1973 and 1984, we can establish the specific weight of each branch in the total volume of industrial production.

Heavy industry accounted for 22 percent of the total in 1973 and 15 percent in 1984; light industry increased from only 32 percent in 1973 to 53 percent in 1984; and the food industry, which accounted for 46 percent in 1973, dropped sharply to 30 percent by 1984.

The production levels reached by the processing industries in 1984 came to 56 percent and 101 percent of the 1984 plan and the production level for 1983, respectively. While, on the one hand, the general problems which have affected production and productivity in our enterprises in recent years, such as inadequate technical-material supply, irregular and insufficient supply of electrical energy and water to the enterprises, and failure to resolve the social problems of the workers, etc., continued to persist, some positive results were achieved, on the other hand. These included, in particular:

--achievement of better use of installed capacities, through better use of the fixed, human, material and financial resources available;

--orientation of investments toward rehabilitation, completion of units begun in earlier years, and purchase of equipment essential to rebuilding installed capacities;

--dynamization of the action of the vocational training centers pertaining to the sector, with a view to the speedy training and technical advancement of the workers;

--dynamization and technical-material equipping of the accounting sectors involved in the sector, with emphasis on the work which has been done by the CENTROCI;

--reduction of the cooperative contribution in almost all enterprises;

--reanalysis of technical aid contracts;

--improvements also seen in the compilation and distribution of industrial information, document processing and investment decisions, etc.;

--equipping the planning office with human resources; and

--revitalization of intersectorial flow, especially with the economic management bodies and the Ministries of Defense and Internal Trade.

It is important to note that the plan for 1986 will develop within the currently existing financial limitations, and within this context, if we take into account the drastic reduction in agricultural supplies for our national industry, the counterpart to which is the need to depend on the constant import of raw materials to keep the factories operating. And at a time of poverty in payment resources, when the prices of the main products exported by our country are tending to waver unreliably on the international market, and when our bridges, roads, transport equipment and other economic resources have been destroyed by the racist army of South Africa, it is logical for the tool regulating the economic activity of the sector for the next year to be as realistic as possible.

It is for this reason that the production plan proposal will be based on the raw material stocks allocated to the enterprises, which will be directly linked with the "ceilings" assigned to them.

In connection with the labor force and wage category, an increase in the number of workers of about 5 percent as compared to 1984 is planned, with emphasis on the planned increase in the number of technicians, about 44 percent over the 1984 figure.

The investment plan proposal will be the focus of greater attention and a critical analysis where its consistency with the priority goals of the country and the availability of financial resources are concerned.

In this connection, special attention will be devoted to the food and light industry sectors, as well as some subbranches of heavy industry, mainly those producing the means of production for agriculture, as well as foundries and the metal mechanical sector. Investments will be strictly governed by the branch and subbranch priorities established.

Esteemed guests and comrades:

Within the strategy for the development of the industrial sector in the People's Republic of Angola, the structural adaptation of the sector plays an outstanding role. As the dynamic process it is, it must keep pace with the new situational conditions which develop.

Similarly, intersectorial flow, mainly with the Ministry of Agriculture, will be revitalized, with a view to better coordination between the two sectors, through the use of the method of analyzing structural interdependence. Then, with a view to self-sustained industrialization, it becomes necessary that agriculture be in fact the main source of raw materials for industry.

The structural revision of the industrial economy will inevitably require the conversion and rehabilitation of some enterprises in the sector, as well as the introduction of adaptations in other enterprises.

Only by acting in this way will it be possible to correct the present lack of structural coordination, and to achieve stability and resume growth.

If we consider the limited financial resources and the high cost of the process of development, we can see that the allocation and utilization of the financial resources made available to the sector must be made more efficient and rational.

A basic aspect to be borne in mind by our enterprises, mainly the state enterprises, should be the organization and updating of accounting systems on the basis of the national accounting plan. For without this basic tool for economic and financial analysis of enterprises, it will not be possible for us to measure, in financial terms, the activities and results of the enterprises, the efficiency of their management, and also, the enterprise plan itself would be compromised at the outset. The regular and periodic submission of economic and statistical information, the presentation of accurate and updated reports on profits and loss and balances are also basic aspects on which the rational allocation of resources depends, and also lack of regularity here makes it impossible to adopt certain decisions of an urgent nature.

In the meantime, the steps best suited to those enterprises, in the state as well as the mixed and private sectors, which are failing to fulfill their obligations to the higher bodies of the party and state, tending to evade their tax obligations and to concern themselves solely with imports, will be adopted.

A challenge faces the managers of our enterprises in the current phase, in that with all the existing limitations, they must seek to achieve the maximum of results with the minimum of expenditures.

The beginning of the second decade should represent a mainspring for development for us, such that the organizational aspects on which the activity off many enterprises depends should be the focus of immediate attention.

We will proceed gradually along the path of establishing conditions so that our enterprises can operate on the basis of the principles of economic calculation. And, as the supports of the national economy, they will be the source of income for the general state budget and not agents contributing to an increase in the public deficit. In this realm, the effort made with regard to the Estainave, for example, should be noted. From a deficit enterprise, it has come to be a source of foreign exchange for the state.

Esteemed guests and comrades:

We are also pleased to emphasize the activity of some enterprises and industrial parks which, through their effort and devotion, under extremely difficult conditions, and sometimes through the sacrifice of life itself, have spared no effort to make the economic development of our country a fact. We refer to the courageous workers in the long-course fleets of Transapro and the DIAMANG [Angola Diamond Company], as well as all those who have contributed to the minimal relaunching of the Huambo Industrial Park. All of these workers have our love and admiration. Let their example serve as an encouragement to the other workers in the sector.

On the sectorial level, plans also call for the gradual resolution, in the short and medium time range, of the basic problems our cadres are facing in connection with food, housing and transportation.

In the future, work groups may be established to resolve specific problems existing in connection with the various branches.

The use of data processing for management will be a short-term task to be implemented.

However, some questions which are also important pertaining to the sectorial program of action have not as yet been resolved, but will be the focus of our attention in the near future.

Illustrious guests and comrades:

The integration of the sectorial plan with the provincial plans, particularly in the provinces with the largest industrial parks, is a necessity which emerges if we bear in mind that our country inherited an industrial park from the colonial period in which small industries of an almost craft nature exist alongside modern industries. Within this context, and in accordance with the economic legislation in effect, it in fact becomes necessary for the provincial planning offices to fulfill their role in relation to the economic units under local jurisdiction.

Otherwise, if there were not joint action on the part of the sector and the local bodies, we would continue to suffer from the inherited lack of sectorial and regional coordination.

Comrades:

One of the priorities defined by our party has to do with establishing priorities for and dynamizing economic relations with foreign countries, as a determining factor in the national economic balance.

On the other hand, the methods on which our cooperation must be based are defined on a higher level, and this makes it necessary to establish a strategy in this connection as well where our sector is concerned.

The diversification of some investments to various of our allies; the better and more efficient use of the financial made available to us by international bodies; obtaining types and volumes of aid for the development and gradual strengthening of the capacity of the country from better sources, and under more suitable conditions; and combining flexibility and aggressiveness in business dealings are some of the aspects we regard as important in this connection. Our relations with the CEMA, the UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization], the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], the Lome Convention and the EEC and our bilateral agreements should be adapted to the context of this strategy.

Comrades:

The selective and careful placement of honest and qualified cadres dedicated to their work in the management and leadership bodies continues to be our concern.

The constant raising of the cultural level of our workers, technicians and officials is a prerequisite for the achievement of the goals sought.

We would not like to conclude without first voicing our thanks to the officials and workers of this Cuca enterprise which, once again, has spared no effort to provide all of the conditions necessary for the holding of this event, as well as to the workers in the public relations office, for their efforts made in the organizational realm.

We further hope that during these two days during which we will discuss the technical-economic plan proposal for the sector for 1986, we will obtain the highest possible yield from the debates, and that the conclusions which will emerge from this room will prove to be a valuable tool for establishing the base for the building of the technical-material foundations for scientific socialism in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto.

We cannot repeat too often that the production-defense-production trinomial must continue to be present in our daily action, as a way in which we can honor and dignify the courageous combatants in the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the martyred settlements in the southern part of our country, who are currently facing yet another invasion by the racist army of South Africa.

The involvement of all the participants here in the tasks of preparing for the second party congress is another activity which should merit the special attention of all workers in the sector.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

5157
CSO: 3442/57

COLLECTION OF DOS SANTOS SPEECHES PUBLISHED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] A collection of speeches by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, has just been published in Portugal by AVANTE Publications as part of its series on "Paz e Socialismo" [Peace and Socialism].

The collected speeches, entitled "A Luta do Povo pela Unidade e pelo Socialismo" [The People's Struggle for Unity and Socialism] brings together the major speeches made by Angola's highest official between January 1980 and November 1984.

The book also includes two interviews given by President dos Santos: one with the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE in November 1983 and the other with the American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST in October 1984.

Included among the 28 speeches in the collection are addresses given at the inauguration of the Party Growth Campaign in June 1982, at the sixth session of the People's Assembly in December 1982, at the opening ceremony of the First Congress of the Organization of Angolan Women in March 1983, at the closing session of the UNTA Congress in April 1984, and on the ninth anniversary of Angola's independence on 11 November 1984.

Speeches at the international level include the one at the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Nations (March 1983) at the meeting of the SADCC Chiefs of State and Government in July, 1983, at the summit meeting of the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese (December 1983) and at the twentieth summit of the OAU (November 1984).

The book was presented for the first time in Luanda during the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Nations.

12830/12859
CSO: 3442/74

ANGOLA

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF UIGE MUNICIPALITY DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Uige--The municipality of Uige, which has 14 political sectors covering 72 settlements, with an estimated population of approximately 115,000, is in the process of establishing four communes with a view to the better development of farm production, the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] was recently told by Municipal Commissioner Faria Zemba Menga.

According to the commissioner, who is also the coordinator of the Uige municipal committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, has already made a survey of the communes, and is merely awaiting legal authorization from the higher bodies.

An effort is being made by the municipal leadership of the party and the government within the framework of the higher guidelines, with a view to expanding the administrative structure for the purpose of developing the municipality, Faria Zemba Menga added.

The municipality of Uige has three territorial coffee enterprises and 75 peasant associations, which, through the local internal trade structures, market about 15 tons of various farm products, including [croeiras], sweet potatoes, [reina], bananas, beans and peanuts, as well as other truck garden products.

During the rural marketing campaign completed recently, internal trade supplied the peasants with various foodstuffs and industrial goods, including rice, edible oil, soap, cloth, pots and blankets, among other things.

Concerning the health situation, the municipal commissioner termed it satisfactory, since there are 34 health posts distributed in the various localities in the municipality to provide primary care to the people in the event of minor illness.

5157
CSO: 3442/60

ANGOLA

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF UIGE MUNICIPALITY DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Uige--The municipality of Uige, which has 14 political sectors covering 72 settlements, with an estimated population of approximately 115,000, is in the process of establishing four communes with a view to the better development of farm production, the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] was recently told by Municipal Commissioner Faria Zemba Menga.

According to the commissioner, who is also the coordinator of the Uige municipal committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, has already made a survey of the communes, and is merely awaiting legal authorization from the higher bodies.

An effort is being made by the municipal leadership of the party and the government within the framework of the higher guidelines, with a view to expanding the administrative structure for the purpose of developing the municipality, Faria Zemba Menga added.

The municipality of Uige has three territorial coffee enterprises and 75 peasant associations, which, through the local internal trade structures, market about 15 tons of various farm products, including [croeiras], sweet potatoes, [reina], bananas, beans and peanuts, as well as other truck garden products.

During the rural marketing campaign completed recently, internal trade supplied the peasants with various foodstuffs and industrial goods, including rice, edible oil, soap, cloth, pots and blankets, among other things.

Concerning the health situation, the municipal commissioner termed it satisfactory, since there are 34 health posts distributed in the various localities in the municipality to provide primary care to the people in the event of minor illness.

5157
CSO: 3442/60

COMMUNAL COMMISSIONER WELCOMED IN CALUNDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Oct 85 p 3

[Text] Communal Commissioner Henrique Pesalo was presented to the people of the communist Calunda, one of the six making up the municipality of Alto-Zambeze, on 5 October.

The communal official was given a warm welcome. The small planned reception grew in the end into a mass meeting, at which the people expressed their satisfaction at his return.

During the meeting, young and older Pioneers presented a pageant, singing revolutionary songs and delivering messages of support for the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] which undertook a large-scale operation against the counterrevolutionary bands of the UNITA, the lackeys of South Africa.

The commander of the 21st FAPLA Brigade, Captain Dragao, who introduced the communal commissioner, assured the people that the national defense and security forces will continue the battle until the UNITA is annihilated.

The commune of Calunda, made up of 12 settlements, has about 8,000 residents.

The glorious FAPLA, following the second party congress military campaign, designed basically to expel the UNITA traitors from the territory of the municipality of Alto-Zambeze, regained control of the commune on 26 September.

The valiant fighters showed us their iron will by fighting the enemy until he was defeated, and told us of the great support they received from the people.

Candidate Adolfo Alegria, the political commissioner, said he was very happy to be in this locality and with its most hospitable people.

"I am very happy, because the people suffered greatly, and nowadays they are very happy, because they know that no one will pull up their cassava, and that soap and salt will arrive here," candidate Alegria added.

5157
CSO: 3442/60

ANGOLA

REGIONAL COMMANDER DISCUSSES MILITARY PLANS FOR CAZOMBO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12, 13 Oct 85

[12 Oct 85 p 3]

[Interview with Major Jose Pedro, commander of the Third Political-Military Region, by J. Artur in Cazombo; date not given]

[Text] Cazombo (in the municipality of Alto-Zambeze) is an economically strong area which could promote the development of the province of Moxico. The puppet bands of the UNITA, apart from having used this area as a strategic base for launching their criminal actions in the northern part of the country, made use of it to attack stability in the greater part of the Third Political-Military Region and to create problems for the people.

Its liberation represented a thundering triumph for our glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and the Angolan people, the people of Moxico in particular. The enemy suffered a grievous defeat. The commander of the Third Political-Military Region, Major Jose Pedro, told us about it in an interview in Cazombo.

"The enemy had to leave the municipality, abandoning a large number of casualties in the field--between 1,000 and 1,200 dead, 50 prisoners, 460 weapons, 10 vehicles and 35 to 40 tons of ammunition for light and heavy weapons."

Not only the UNITA was to be found in Cazombo. As the interview continued, we learned more from Major Jose Pedro.

"On this Cazombo front, there were not only the UNITA, but its sponsors, the racist South Africans, as well. We had an opportunity to shoot down two officers of the South African army, one confirmed immediately, and another confirmed through a prisoner traveling in the same vehicle. He said that the wounded man was a South African medical officer, who died some distance from the site where we were fighting. We did not have the opportunity to see his body, but we did have occasion to confirm his death."

[Question] And now, since Cazombo was retaken, what is being done?

[Answer] Since Cazombo was retaken, we have been focusing our attention mainly on the cleanup of the area, so that our people can really begin to rebuild their lives in peace, in view of the results of the UNITA occupation, which newsmen had an opportunity to see. They destroyed everything. They carried off our people's goods. The people are therefore in a difficult situation now. They do not have food, and a large number of the children are in a pitiable state of health. This is a situation of concern not only to the leaders of the province, but the leaders of our country as well. We are trying to alleviate the situation of our people in this area as soon as possible.

The commander of the Third Region was then asked to speak about the intervention of the South African army in aid of its lackeys.

"In connection with the intervention by the South African army, this was nothing new for us nor for the international public. Whenever we undertake a large-scale operation to annihilate the puppet gangs of the UNITA completely, and when they feel that their situation is desperate, they ask their South African bosses for help. And so it was that in connection with the operation which was developing toward Mavinga, after our troops had almost reached that municipality, the UNITA could not resist the FAPLA offensive and was forced to ask its South African sponsors for aid. The South Africans even provided a whole list of equipment, according to the statement already released by the Ministry of Defense.

[Question] And to what consequences may this intervention lead?

[Answer] This violation of our country by the South African army is not the first. It has been condemned by the international public, because the apartheid system is doomed to failure. And they are doing everything they can in order to survive. This is why they do not respect international norms, including the resolutions of the UN.

We are aware and certain of our triumph. In these 10 years of independence, the FAPLA has increased its combat and political capacity. We are determined to fulfill our mission of defending the gains won by our people. Therefore our commissioned and noncommissioned officers and soldiers have spared no effort in the daily battle against the UNITA puppets and the South African army.

[Question] What military situation exists in Cazomba at present?

In the municipality of Cazombo, we can say that the military situation has been normalized. There are groups. After the offensive we launched from Luena and, moreover, in the direction of Cazomba, the UNITA puppets, in their disorganized flight, left behind them scattered groups. As you comrades have had an opportunity to see, they have now embarked on a campaign to massacre our people and prevent them from rebuilding their municipality in peace. But all of the steps necessary to annihilate not only all of the puppet groups in Cazombo entirely, but all those in Alto-Zambeze, will be taken.

Major Jose Pedro concluded the interview he granted to us in the early days of this month with those words.

[13 Oct 85 p 3]

[Article by J. Artur]

[Text] The situation currently being experienced in Cazombo, following the expulsion of the puppet gangs, is characterized by intensive work. The great concern is how to rebuild the normal life of the people. The lackeys of Pretoria plundered all the goods and destroyed the homes of the people. Families were separated, children seeking their parents. The fields almost ceased to produce to alleviate the situation of hunger, because the counterrevolutionaries monopolized everything and destroyed the atmosphere of safety in the main arable areas. Thus the people living in Cazombo are heroic, and coming in direct contact with their present reality is to understand the criminal nature of the actions of the servants of Pretoria against the peaceful people even better. The face of each victim is an expression reflecting the hatred of the UNITA puppets, and the determined will to put an end to the enemy, immediately if possible. There is close collaboration between the FAPLA and the people, a determining factor in "purging" the groups of armed bandits from the entire area.

During our stay in that municipality, we lived with the people and exchanged impressions with them. They told us, children included, of this determination to fight until victory is won.

Pioneers Cristovao, Carlitos, Fernando, Joao, Caiundo, Domingos and Alexandre met with us again in Cazombo when they returned. Cristovao, the oldest, all of 12, told us how they succeeded in escaping and about the long harsh march they had. "And so when we knew that the FAPLA had reached Cazombo, we organized our escape. During our march we ran into a group of "them," and they said that we were trying to go and join our grandparents in the FAPLA. They shot at us but we got away and reached the village here. But some of my friends do not know where their parents went when they fled."

Xavuma, the village chief, is already near 60. He is a veteran and says he has no fear of death. Because of his resistance to the orders of the puppets, he was tortured. Recalling it, the chief gestured silently with a thrust at his neck. He searched his memory to go back to the beginning, in his old man's voice: "It was in the early morning of 15 November 1983 that the enemy caught us by surprise and invaded Cazombo. Our forces were away on other missions, but even so we succeeded in resisting. In my district, 42 of the enemy died. We had organized ourselves to withdraw to Zambia, but along the way, we decided this was not necessary, and we proceeded safely to another place.

"But the UNITA followed us and then I was captured and beaten. In addition to stealing, 'they' forced us to show them the fields and to collect the people's food. We chiefs were determined and organized to resist the puppets, because the independence of Angola cannot be won twice."

Chief Xavuma was one of the organizers of the escape of Queen Nhakatolo, the highest-ranking traditional leader in Alto-Zambeze.

5157
CSO: 3442/60

FORMER SOLDIER OF BUFFALO BATTALION SURRENDERS IN CUMENE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Luanda--A former infantryman in the famous "Buffalo Battalion" of the South African army recently surrendered to Angolan authorities in the municipality of Mongua, Cunene province, ANGOP learned yesterday from an official source.

Miguel Mwanigangue, 29, joined the South African army unit in April 1985 "on the advice," he said, "of Ndilula Nhati, one of my brothers who was also fighting for the racist army but is of Namibian nationality."

Mwanigangue is a native of the Angolan province of Cunene and was found in the area of Cnanhe, Mandongo Grande (Cunene) by units of the TGFA [Border Guard] "when I was planning to turn myself in," he stated.

The former member of the Buffalo Batallion and 60 others had attended an infantry training course given by an Englishman, Lt Deblane. He later served as a driver and sharpshooter.

Then he was sent to the Itali Base Company located at Okakwa, northern Namibia, and assigned to work on supplying fuel for combat vehicles. That unit, he confessed, is headed by a South African captain who goes by the name of Marie.

Miguel Mwanigangue, who is now in FAPLA custody, is the son of Nhaty Shitaleny and Kwalimwatya Nekanda and father of two children aged 2 and 1.

While on active duty with the well-known Buffalo Battalion he took part in several military operations launched by the racist Pretoria army.

Commentary in RUDE PRAVO

The Angolan border area is not the jumping-off point for actions by the Namibian patriots against the racists in Namibia; rather, the Namibian border is the base from which racist South Africa launches its aggression against Angola, the main Czechoslovakian newspaper RUDE PRAVO wrote yesterday.

According to that newspaper, Pretoria has been trying for a long time to legalize its aggressive attitude toward Angola, alleging that SAWPO guerrilla movements have occurred in the southern part of that country. This is not true,

because the primary objective of that operation is to provide military support to the UNITA armed bandits and thus destabilize the Angolan government.

RUDE PRAVO concluded its commentary by saying "This time, even the United States did not dare to veto the Security Council resolution. Observers state that this does not mean Washington has in any way changed its policy towards South Africa but that the United States is concerned about becoming isolated internationally.

Portuguese Repudiate Aggression

A "vehement protest against the activities of the racist government of apartheid" will be presented to South Africa by the City Council of Coruche in the Portuguese province of Alentejo, ANGOP learned in Lisbon yesterday.

In condemning the "brutal aggression by the Republic of South Africa against Angola and its legitimate MPLA-Labor Party government conducted with total disregard for international standards" the authors of the Coruche statement urge the people of Angola and Mozambique "not to let themselves falter in the struggle for peace, progress and the unconditional independence of their nations."

12830/12859
CSO: 3442/74

BRIEFS

UNTA'S MESSAGE TO VIETNAM COUNTERPART--The General Secretariat of the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA) sent a message to the National Council of the Federation of Vietnamese Unions on the occasion of the death of Nguyen Duc Thuan who was President of the federation, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and a member of the Permanent Commission of the World Labor Union Federation. The message, signed by Pascoal Luvualo, UNTA Secretary-General and member of its Politburo, emphasizes that with the death of Nguyen Duc Thuan, both the Communist movement and the world labor movement have lost one of their most distinguished leaders. The message reads: "At this time of profound grief, permit me to express, personally and on behalf of the Central Council of the National Union of Workers of Angola--UNTA and the entire Angolan work force our deepest and most sincere condolences and to extend these to the family of the deceased." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Oct 85 p 2] 12830/12859

BRAZIL'S VIEW OF CUBAN PRESENCE CITED--Rio de Janeiro--The Brazilian Government has taken the position that the presence of Cuban military forces in Angola is a matter that relates to the self-defense of Angola, which is threatened internally by armed groups and externally by invasions from South Africa. This was the stance taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in referring to the unanimous reaction of Brazil's National Security Council in favor of a proposal to reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba. JORNAL DO BRASIL reported that the Brazilian Government has virtually approved the resumption of relations with Cuba, leaving the final decision to President Jose Sarney who will announce it as the most opportune moment. Spokesman for Itarmaraty (headquarters of the Foreign Office) made these statements to JORNAL DO BRASIL, thereby refuting published reports that the Sarney administration would tie resumption of the relations to certain Brazilian interests in the South Atlantic and withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Oct 85 p 12] 12830/12859

HEALTH MINISTER'S RETURN--Angola's minister of health, Dr Ferreira Neto, returned on Wednesday night to Luanda from the USSR, where he stayed a few days at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart. In the USSR, the health minister and his party visited health installations in Moscow and Leningrad and dealt with questions connected to the training of middle and upper-level health personnel in the USSR. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Nov 85 p 3] 9895/12859

CSO: 3442/82

CAMEROON

BIYA ANNOUNCES PROCEDURES FOR PARTY ORGAN RENEWAL

Political Bureau Discussion

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 31 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] Under the chairmanship of His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic and national president of the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People (RDPC), the political bureau yesterday, at the end of the morning, held an important meeting at Unity Palace.

Before starting its work, the political bureau heard an address from the national president outlining from the outset the main features of the meeting agenda, that is, finalizing the campaign for issuing cards and drawing up the schedule and procedures for renewing the bureaus of the basic level organs.

The national president emphasized the importance of this renewal, which will enable the members to choose from among them the persons with prime responsibility who are to represent them, serve them, and lead the party's basic level organs and related organizations. He also stressed the need to devote particular care to the preparation and conduct of the renewal operation.

In the view of the national president, this renewal is also the occasion for a mobilization of the members and people that will enable the cultivation and strengthening of their civic spirit and their sense of discipline and awareness of the general interest. Obviously, the ultimate goal is to preserve and further strengthen the precious gains of national unity, security and prosperity, in peace and justice.

The national president, discussing justice in particular, social justice and simply justice, which produce equality of opportunity and equality of all before the law, recalled that in Cameroon there are not, and could not be, second-class Cameroonians: they all have the same rights and the same obligations toward the state, the nation, and their fellow citizens.

Concluding his address, he stated that the renewal campaign should be an excellent occasion to once again announce and fulfill these requirements, and he called on the organizers and all who are called on to participate in the process to devote the best of themselves so that it will be carried out in enthusiasm, order and dignity.

Discussing the first item on the agenda, the political bureau, at the request of the national president, heard a report by the secretary for organization on the results of the membership card issuance campaign.

The secretary said that the first results show, though they vary from section to section, that there is already a broad and solid establishment of the RDPC in the country. He added that these results justify great hopes and make possible early elections of leaders of the basic level organs.

Joining in the discussion, the national president noted that despite the difficulties and risks, the results already obtained in many sectors are encouraging, significant and promising. He said he was convinced that these results were bound to improve, and that, simultaneously with preparation of the renewal of the basic level organs, the campaign for issuing cards would continue more actively. He called on the secretary for organization to continue to watch over it.

The political bureau, continuing its work after the presentation and proposals by the organization secretary, reviewed the file on the practical procedures for renewal of the party's basic level organs and related organizations.

In this connection, the national president noted the fact that this initial selection of the local officials of the RDPC, while it aims at enabling continued implementation of our decisions for openness, liberalization and democratization, should nevertheless also preserve unity, cohesion, discipline within the party, and order and security in the country.

This renewal must thus be an occasion to raise the spirit of unity through openness and tolerance, democratic spirit through participation and discipline, and national consciousness, which combats the practices and maneuvers of discrimination or domination, such as tribalism and favoritism, and on the contrary encourages true patriotism and national integration.

The renewal must thus be regarded, among other objectives, as part of this national integration, in diversity, order and peace. Also, the national president called on those involved in promoting the information campaign about renewal to discuss it with the people, the electorate and the candidates.

At the conclusion of the debate, the secretary for organization proposed a series of measures that, after study, were approved by the political bureau members. They are contained in a circular.

Organization Instructions

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 31 Oct 85 p 3

["Circular of the secretary for organization to the chairmen of departmental sections"]

[Text] Article 38 of the party's internal regulation, line 2, states: "Following the ordinary congress, and at the initiative of the Central Committee, renewal of the bureaus of the party's basic level organs and related organizations will be carried out, under the Central Committee's supervision."

This circular, issued after consideration by the political bureau, is intended to communicate to you the schedule and procedures for conducting these renewal operations.

I. Schedule for Renewal Operations

--From 3 to 11 January 1986: information campaign promoted by the provincial supervision subcommissions, and installation of the departmental committees.

--From 12 to 21 February 1986: renewal of the bureaus of the cells and basic level committees.

--From 19 to 26 January 1986: verification by the supervision subcommission for the United Kingdom and France of the eligibility of the canidates for the bureaus of the sections abroad. This operation will be carried out under the supervision of the secretary for organization.

--From 22 February to 2 March 1986: renewal of the bureaus of the subsections.

--From 3 to 10 March 1986: renewal of the bureaus of the internal sections.

--From 1 to 28 February 1986: renewal of the bureaus of the subsections and sections in France and the United Kingdom (on the assumption that the bureaus of the cells and basic level committees will have been renewed 20 to 27 January). In each phase, the information campaign will be carried out just prior to the renewal operation.

II. Procedures for Renewal Operations

In accordance with the provisions of Article 72 of the internal regulation, the establishment of the basic structures and organs of the party and related organizations is the responsibility of the secretariat of organization, in coordination with the secretariats concerned, that is, the secretariat for women's affairs and the secretariat for youth.

Thus, the national president has appointed a central commission of 10 members, chaired by the secretariat for organization, to supervise the coonduct of the renewal operations.

The whole supervision structure will be as follows:

a. Central supervision commission.

Composed of 10 members of the Central Committee, it is charged with supervising the conduct of the renewal operations over the entire territory and abroad. It has a secretariat and two mission charges.

b. Provincial supervision subcommissions.

They are charged with establishing the departmental committees for renewal of the bureaus of the subsections, promoting the information campaign, supervising the renewal operations in the provinces, and election of bureaus of the sections after the lower organs have been renewed. For this purpose, they can call for all support and information useful to effective accomplishment of their mission.

There are 11 of them (one per province, and one for France and the United Kingdom). They include a number of members appointed by the national president and the mission charges.

The subcommission of France and the United Kingdom is composed of eight members:

--Secretary of the organization (chairman).

--Four members appointed by the national president.

--Two mission charges.

--One interpreter.

c. Local renewal committees.

1. The renewal committee for bureaus of cells of a basic level committee is composed of the following four members:

--The presumed eldest of the bureau of the basic level concerned, or, if this person is the chairman, the next eldest,

--The chairman of the basic level committee concerned,

--The secretary of the bureau of the women's organization (OF) RDPC basic level committee,

--The delegate for disputes or, in his absence, the delegate for propaganda of the youth organization (OJ) RDPC basic level committee,

--The treasurer of the basic level committee.

2. The renewal committee for the bureaus of the basic level committees of a

subsection is composed of the following four members:

--The presumed eldest of the bureau of the subsection involved, or, if this is the chairman, then the next eldest,

--The chairman of the RDPC subsection,

--The secretary of the OF-RDPC subsection,

--The delegate for disputes or, in his absence, the delegate for propaganda of the OJ-RDPC subsection,

--The secretary of the RDPC subsection,

-The treasurer of the RDPC subsection.

This committee is presided over by the eldest.

3. The renewal of subsection bureaus is carried out by departmental committees composed of the following members:

--One national personality appointed by the national president from among full or alternate members of the Central Committee, members of the government, or members of the Economic and Social Council,

--The chairman of the RDPC section,

--The chairman of the OF-RDPC section,

--The chairman of the OJ-RDPC section,

--The secretary of the RDPC section,

--The treasurer of the RDPC section.

This committee is chaired by the appointed national personality.

4. The bureaus of the departmental sections are renewed by the provincial supervision subsections, which include two members of the Central Committee appointed by the national president and one mission charge. Each subcommission is chaired by the person whose name heads the list drawn up by the national president.

5. As regards the sections of France and the United Kingdom, which have a special structure, the bureaus of cells of a subsection will be renewed by a committee composed of four members of the bureau of the subsection concerned. These four members are the folowing:

--The presumed eldest or, if this is the chairman, the next eldest,

--The chairman,

--The secretary,

--The delegate for disputes.

This committee is chaired by the eldest.

The bureaus of the subsections and sections will be renewed by the supervision subcommission appointed by the national president.

Whenever a difficulty arises in the renewal operations, the renewal committee concerned reviews it in coordination with the immediately higher committee, and if necessary consulting with the concerned provincial subcommission or the central supervision commission, in order to find a solution in trhe framework of the basic regulations, the alternatives, and the higher interest of the party or the nation. In case one of the members of a renewal committee is unavailable, he will be replaced by his legal alternate, or lacking this alternate, by a personality appointed by the provincial subcommission concerned.

III. Method of Voting

The option of liberal and democratic openness chosen by the National Renewal implies selection of the leaders of the basic level organs by the party members. This selection takes place by majority uninominal vote, in application of Articles 15, 21, 27, and 33 of the internal regulation.

In practice, this vote can be in one or two rounds. A candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes, that is, half the votes plus one, in the first round is declared elected. If no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the first round, a second round is held, to which are admitted the two leading candidates in the first round, and in which the candidate receiving the largest number of votes is elected. In case of a tie in the second round, the elder of the two candidates is declared elected.

Whenever it is a matter of electing several individuals to the same post (for example, two vice chairmen, three counsellors for the same section bureau), there will be a single vote and the top two candidates will be chosen if there are two posts to fill, and the top three if there are three posts to fill, etc).

Upon issuance of this circular, candidates for section bureaus will prepare their candidature forms, to include the following: surnames and first names, date and place of birth, department of origin, usual residence, province involved, vocation, number of membership and subscription cards, post of responsibility being sought (specifying whether a section of the RDPC, OF-RDPC or OJ-RDPC), and positions of responsbility previously held in the party and administration.

During the information campaign (10 to 17 January 1986), these forms will be collected by the provincial supervision subcommissions and forwarded to the Central Committee. The secretariat for organization will verify the qualifications for eligibility and publish in advance the names of the eligible candidates.

In regard to candidates for bureaus of cells, basic level committees and subsections, the renewal committees will review their eligibility forthwith, immediately before each voting operation.

At this level, the filing of candidature is therefore not necessary, nor is publication of the names of the eligible candidates.

Candidates for the bureaus of the sections of France and the United Kingdom will send their candidature forms directly to the Central Committee (secretariat for organization) prior to 31 December 1985.

In addition to possession of the membership card and subscription card for 1985, as well as meeting the conditions set in article 6 of the statutes and article 8 of the internal regulation (15 to 20 years old for the OJ-RDPC; at least 25 for the RPDC and the OF-RPDC), the candidates will have to meet the following eligibility criteria:

--Live in the jurisdiction of the basic level organ concerned;

--Meet the criteria of competence, activeness, effectiveness and self-denial (article 2, paragraph 2 of the internal regulation);

--Be of good morality, a patriot in the service of national unity and integration, and loyal to the institutions of the Republic and the party (article 2, paragraph 2 of the internal regulation);

--Demonstrate exemplary civic responsibility and professional awareness (article 6, paragraph 1, of the internal regulation).

--It should be recalled that under the terms of article 40, paragraph 1 of the internal regulation, no member can fill more than one post of responsibility in the basic level party leadership organizations. On the other hand, the combination of article 6 of the statutes and article 8, paragraph 2, of the internal regulation provides that in future women can be elected members of the bureaus of other RPDC basic organs, if they have chosen to exercise their membership exclusively within the RDPC.

On conclusion of each election, the new bureaus of the basic level and subsection committees are to meet forthwith to appoint their representatives to the various electoral colleges, in application of articles 25 and 31 of the internal regulation.

The renewal operations will be carried out in the presence of the administrative authorities and public order officers within the country, and by the diplomatic and consular authorities abroad.

Composition of Supervisory Commissions

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 31 Oct 85 pp 2, 12

/Text/ I. Central Supervision Commission

a) Chairman: the secretary for organization, Doumba Joseph Charles; b) Members: Ebongalame Thomas, Hamadjoda Adjoudji, Mengueme Jean-Marcel, Fofe Joseph, Mbella Mbappe Robert, Anomah Ngu Victor, Abondo Jerome, Ekani Denis, Mrs Yaou Aissatou, Houly Harambe; c) Mission charges: Fogui Jean-Pierre, Etoundi Jean-Marie.

II. Provincial Supervision Subcommissions

1. Adamoua Supervision Subcommissions.

a) Chairman: Ngongang Ouandji Andre; b) Members: Ndongo Essomba, Sack Joseph; c) Mission charge: Bonde Emmanuel.

2. Supervision Subcommission for the Center.

a) Chairman: 1) Mengueme Jean-Marcel, 2) Nkuete Jean, 3) Anomah Ngu Victor, 4) Mbella Mbappe Robert, 5) Kange Ewane Fabien; c) Mission charges: Elleih Elleih Etian, Bokam Jean-Baptiste.

3. Supervision Subcommission for the East.

a) Chairman: Bandolo Henri; b) member: Abdoulaye Souaibou; c) mission charge: Nguela Jacques.

4. Supervision Subcommission for Far North.

a) Chairman: 1) Hamadjoda Adjoudji; b) members: 2) Fossi Valentin, 3) Onobiono James; c) mission charge: Fomi Albert.

5. Supervision Subcommission for the Coast.

a) Chairman: 1) Mbombo Njoya Ibrahim; b) members: 2) Sadou Hayatou, 3) Noucti Tchokouango, 4) Nyassa Louis-Claude; c) mission charges: Moampea Edmond, Aleokol Jean-Marie.

6. Supervision Subcommission for the North.

a) Chairman: 1) Kima Tabong Michael; b) members: 2) Eno Belinga Samuel, 3) Wandji Roland; c) mission charge: Eyok Francois.

7. Supervision Subcommission for Northwest.

a) Chairman: 1) Elangue Henry; b) members: 2) Chief Mukete Victor, 3) Mrs Burneley Gwensoline, 4) Itoe Benjamin; c) mission charge: Chebe Ntenga George.

8. Supervision Subcommission for West.

a) Chairman: 1) Ze Nguele Rene; b) members: 2) Cavaye Yeguie Djibril, 3) mission charge: Ebwouele Isaac.

9. Supervision Subcommission for South.

a) Chairman: 1) Mpouma Leonard-Claude; b) member: 2) Essomba Rene; c) mission charge: Fonkam A'Zuu.

III. Supervision Subcommission for France and United Kingdom

a) Chairman: the secretary for organization, Doumba Joseph Charles; 1st vice chairman: Babale Abdoulaye; 2d vice chairman: Nfor Gwei Salomon; b) members: Njoh Mouelle Ebenezer, Etoga Florent; c) mission charges: Fogui Jean-Pierre, Oyie Polycarpe; d) interpreter: Alobwede John.

Chairmen of Departmental Committees for Renewal of Subsections

A. Adamaoua Province.

Departmental committees for: Djerem: chairman, Yotnda Pierre; Farot-et-Deo: chairman, Meyong Thomas; Mayo-Banyo: chairman, Ewana Zacharie; Mbere: chairman, Nji Njikam; Vina: chairman, Kondo Samuel.

B. Center Province.

Departmental committees for: Haute Sanaga: chairman, Samba Alphonse; Lekie: chairman, Mrs Tankeu Elisabeth; Mbam: chairman, Mrs Bassong Isabelle; Mefou: chairman, Mrs Yaou Aissatou; Mfoundi: chairman, Abouem a Tchoyi David; Nyong-et-Kelle: chairman, Kamga Njike; Nyong-et-Mfoumou: chairman, Pouaty Moise d'Assise; Nyong-et-So: chairman, Ngango Georges.

C. Eastern Province.

Departmental committees for: Boumba-et-Ngoko: chairman, Moudourou Samuel; Haut-Nyong: chairman, Ekotto Alvine; Kadey: chairman, Tazanou Gabriel; Lom-et-Djerem: chairman, Vamoulke Amadou.

D. Far North Province.

Departmental committees for: Diamare: chairman, Titi Gottlieb; Kaele: chairman, Sangouen Francis; Logone-et-Chari: chairman, Kiampi David; Mayo-Danay: chairman, Meka Meka Antoine-Marie; Mayo-Sava: chairman, Ngosso Ebenezer; Mayo-Tsanaga: chairman, Fosso Luc Mazarin.

E. Coastal Province.

Departmental committees for: Moungo: chairman, Labarang Mohamadou; Nkam: chairman, Nzete Emmanuel; Sanaga-Maritime: chairman, Cheuoua Andre-Bosco; Wouri: chairman, Amadou Ali.

F. Northern Province.

Departmental committees for: Benoue: chairman, Njilla Njayou Mosse; Mayo-Louti: chairman, Obam Eba Daniel; Faro: chairman, Balla Bonnoung Gabriel; Mayo-Rey: chairman, Ambassa Georges-Claude.

G. Northwest Province.

Departmental committees for: Bui: chairman, Namaya Michael; Donga-Mantung: chairman, Ndando Ruth; Mentchum: Ekitti Eugene; Mezam: chairman, Ncha Simon Eno; Momo: chairman, Mbuagbaw Tany.

H. Western Province.

Departmental committees for: Bamboutos: chairman, Monayong Jean-Roger; Haut-Nkam: chairman, Pokossi Doumbe Dipita; Menoua: chairman, Ossanga Biwole Andre; Mifi: chairman, Mongue Denis; Nde: chairman, Mrs Ekindi Ruth; Noun: chairman, Bouba Danky.

I. Southern Province.

Departmental committees for: Dja-et-Lobo: chairman, Fofe Joseph; Ntem: chairman, Tikela Kemonne; Ocean: chairman, Adjibolo Philemon.

J. Southwest Province.

Departmental committees for: Fako: chairman, Mrs Mua Josepha; Manyu: chairman, Enokoh Thomas; Meme: chairman, Fonka Shang Lawrence; Ndian: chairman, Kibang Anthony.

9920
CSO: 3419/92

CAPE VERDE

PRIME MINISTER REVIEWS GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES

Lisbon AFRICA JORNAL in Portuguese 20 Nov 85 p 11

[Text] On the eve of the legislative elections--to be held on 7 December--Cape Verde restates the principles of its general policy through an extensive review of the government's activities during the past 5 years as presented by Prime Minister Pedro Pires at the 10th legislative session of the National People's Assembly. (ANP).

"It is urgent that we establish a mentality aimed at bolstering public opinion as an active factor in our development process. We must not fear public opinion. In most instances, citizens who criticize what we are doing and failing to do function as partners in that process and contribute to its strengthening and improvement."

This statement is part of the speech given by Pedro Pires in reporting the activity of his government during the past 5 years at the ANP session.

He clearly denotes one of the most obvious maladjustments of present Cape Verdian society which, if permitted to continue, can prevent many Cape Verdians, both inside and outside the country, from perceiving what is really happening in the archipelago where the taste for criticism and biased commentary are part of the way of life.

Without an institutionalized framework in which to express itself, public opinion, as also recognized by Pedro Pires, "often vacillates between diatribe and apology and its evaluations between catastrophe and euphoria. In some cases it prefers a fatalistic attitude; in others, it looks upon progress with magical appreciation."

This controversial scheme of analysis is in truth a backdrop for the present Cape Verde political movement in which the prominent aspects are an experimental electoral process (the realization of an open-door policy announced in recent years) and the conclusion of the ANP legislature with a resultant presentation of accounts of the second Cape Verde Government.

Maladjustments

The divergence between reality and the information given out in Cape Verde is obvious, especially in view of the open-door policy. This is true for two reasons: because the open-door policy exists in practice and is not understood in terms of information and because there is no correspondence at the level of current political discourse--which suggests another discrepancy in Cape Verdian society resulting from party-state interaction.

Compared with all those involved with the achievement of independence through armed conflict, the Cape Verde process is distinctly different in that government efficiency has recently been imposed on the characteristically party political movement leading to a valorization of the state in relation to the party. Throughout the process, exclusively political professionals were replaced by those who were capable of appreciating the necessity and urgency of government efficiency.

In any case, activity of a purely ideological nature was always reserved for the party and this was carried out with the necessary care so as to justify the successes achieved by the state in its particular sphere.

Ten years after independence it is easy to see that the state is attributing--both as a whole and individually--a greater share of credits and, in almost an irreversible manner, is gaining an important position in relation to the party.

More than the practical implementation of a theoretical process, the Cape Verdian political process is the result of a continuous combined effort of practice and theory in which criticism has played an extremely important role on the domestic scene.

For this reason, it is not easy to promote the open-door policy on the purely ideological-theoretical level. The open-door policy must be sought in areas where the essentially practical imposes its laws.

It cannot be considered extraordinary that the current electoral process permitted the Cape Verde people to add only two names to the slate proposed by the party for the next ANP, even considering that one of them is Carlos Veiga, an attorney from Praia, whose personal prestige, consolidated on the basis of the defense of the civic rights of his fellow citizens, is notable.

However, if we were further along than the publication's analysis suggests and if we consider that even that result was achieved at a meeting of the National Council where the first political line of the PAICV [African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde] was defeated by the open-door promises, we are left with the impression that the maladjustment which Cape Verde information creates also involves another, more important--one being resolved.

Open-door Policy

The Cape Verde open-door policy clearly exists. It is not a procedure which is promoted and then gradually confirmed; Cape Verde opens its doors in an extensive economic and social movement which is perhaps unique in Africa.

Even in that aspect, the accomplishments of the past 5 years are enlightening to the extent that it is now possible for the head of Praia's executive branch to assert that his regime passed "various pertinent laws" to strengthen the confidence of the state's citizens, "that the state exists for the defense of the national interests and that, in its jurisdiction, the citizens feel safe and protected."

It is also possible to assert that some of the laws which became effective in the past 5 years were objectively designed to "endow all the activity of the administration with a morale based on legality and complete honesty."

Meanwhile, the Cape Verde open-door policy is not confined to retroactive effects. It has good prospects for the future: following a purely political open-door experience--the present elections--another is planned which, of necessity, will have to be programed in terms which are more in keeping with the desires of the people.

We are speaking of the repeated report of the early election of municipal organizations which, according to Pedro Pires, will be responsible "for setting up a whole series of activities which, broadening the scope of the legal jurisdiction heretofore enjoyed by the local people, will permit them to play a more active role in the principal affairs of their localities."

In order to realize these objectives, the election process, almost obligatorily personalized, will basically have to go beyond the simple inclusion of a list of names without party affiliation (the next ANP will have 29 "independent" deputies out of a total of 83).

The Economy

It is at the economic level that we find a stronger desire to create a proper, more open system. In truth, a state which limits itself to the promotion of an open-door policy in the political sphere only and struggles with all the responsibilities of an economic nature, letting that determine all the living conditions of the citizens, supplies only the scenario of the picture.

This is not what is happening in our country. The economic open-door policy is made a reality through the promotion of incentives on the credit and tax levels, through the creation of stimuli stemming from participation, and from the initiative and support of the state in industrial economic realizations.

That open-door policy is also evident in the official discourse. During the presentation of his report to the ANP, Pedro Pires stressed "the participation of the private sector in the country's economic development," saying that this "participation has been increasing in recent years, to an important extent in terms of quantity and expanded to various sectors engaged in the production of goods and services."

8568
CSO: 3442/67

CHAD

CABINET DISCUSSES 1986 DRAFT BUDGET

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 22 Nov 85 pp 1,2

[Text] ATP--The 1986 budget was the main item on the agenda of the cabinet yesterday. It examined the various measures that involve significant innovations such as restoration of the head tax and the increase in half-pay. It is a budget marked by austerity and the struggle to restore the state's revenues. We publish the report made on conclusion of the cabinet meeting by Adoum Moussa Seif, the minister of economy and commerce, and acting minister delegate to the presidency for information.

"The cabinet, meeting in ordinary session under the chairmanship of His Excellency Hissein Habre, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the cabinet, discussed at length the draft budget for 1986 presented by the minister of finance and equipment, and which provides for 22,747,000,000 billion in expenditure and 19,366,965,115 in revenue, or a deficit of 3,381,000,000. Two major features of this budget deserve to be pointed out at the outset:

"1. Restoration of the head tax throughout the territory, at the following rates: 1,500 in the communes and 1,000 outside the communes. The payment of head tax, always regarded by the Chadian as a patriotic act and a sign of responsibility, will certainly give the state a whiff of oxygen in face of a multitude of financial difficulties, in a particularly unfavorable and restricting international situation.

"2. The increase in salary of civil servants, whose salary rises from 50 percent to 60 percent, or a 10-percent increase. This increase in salary rate, which may seem inadequate to some, does reflect the government's spirit of sacrifice in seeking to improve the condition of the state employees, who have for 3 years been making commendable efforts for the establishment and progressive restoration of the public administration.

"As paradoxical as this increase in salary rate may appear in the current international situation, which could not be darker, as everyone knows, the government cannot ignore the present situation of the state officials and employees, who are called on to contribute further efforts for the economic and social well-being of the entire Chadian people.

"The 1986 budget, which is marked by a cutting back of expenditure compared to

the previous year, includes important supporting measures intended to insure stricter management and control of revenue, with at the same time more effective collection mechanisms at all levels of administration. The government, aware of the coming financial difficulties, among which figure prominently the drop in earnings from cotton exports along with the decline in the dollar, has identified this austerity budget as the 'battle for collection of revenues due to the state.'

"In order to put a final end to fraud, abuses and embezzlement of all kinds that deprive the state of a significant portion of its revenue, the cabinet decided to confront each Chadian with his unavoidable responsibility, beginning with the department heads, who in future must personally keep track of the accounts of their revenue services.

"In the same context, administrative and military authorities in the provinces are called on to scrupulously observe the directives contained in the budget, and which will be the subject of the 1986 finance law.

"Discussion of the draft budget lasted 4 hours 45 minutes. The final bill will be approved at a future cabinet meeting."

9920
CSO: 3419/125

CHAD

FORMER MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 25 Nov 85 p 24

[Report on interview with 'Abdallah Danna', former minister of public works for Chad, by Yusuf al-Shanbali: "The Winds of Democracy Are Blowing Toward Chad From Sudan!"; in Khartoum, date not given]

[Text] When Richard von [Weizsacker] the president of the Federal Republic of Germany visited the Sudanese city of al-Junay, situated on the Chadian border, this past October to inspect refugee camps, he saw someone leaning against a tree, playing a rebec, and singing a mournful song. When the visitor asked about the meaning of the song he was told that its words were: "I ate until I was ill from eating, I drank until the thirst of years disappeared, but the separation from my native land has unsettled me, I will not find peace until I return." Mr 'Abdallah Adam Danna', the Chadian politician, began his conversation with AL-DUSTUR with this observation. He explained the division that has torn his country apart since the first years of independence, because of the civil war that broke out 20 years ago and has come recently recently to result in the tragedy of the famine that has crushed the Chadian people harshly and bitterly.

Mr 'Abdallah Danna' was the minister of public works in the transitional government of national unity. He was the secretary general of the Burkan forces which resisted French colonialism and then Tombalbaye and which then joined with the Popular Liberation Forces of fighter al-Hajj Sa'id Aba to create together the First Army--FROLINA-- which is the organization that now has control of the areas neighboring Sudan and has wide influence in the central areas of Chad. Minister Danna' acknowledges that the First Army does not lack men but does lack ammunition. It now mounts small operations--to prove that it exists--and then returns to the forests. Despite this, this army is able--as the situation demands--to control all of the area extending from the city of (Abshi), near Sudan, to the southern border of Chad, by-passing Ndjamena, the capital.

Despite all of this self-confidence, on which the historical, military, and political struggle rests, our speaker in this conversation presented himself as calling for peace at this stage, which he summarizes in a number of points.

In the foreground of these points is the suffering being experienced by the citizens of Chad and the changes that have occurred in Suddan since the fall of the Numayri government, which exacerbated the situation in Chad for a long time, exploiting it at the tables of the superpowers for Sudan's interest. All Chadians considered the Numayri government to be a cats paw in colonial politics...a closed case. Furthermore, a large number of Chadian liberation movements have recently begun to persist in decision-making independent of neighboring states, this under pressure from the popular bases and the army, just as the aggravated political, economic, and security situation facing the Hissein Habre regime in Ndjamena gives it no other choice than to respond to the efforts for peace.

We asked him about the effort being expended to unite these diverse movements. This unification is the most important factor toward achieving the desired goals. Mr Danna' replied that he has now completed formation of a Higher Council for the Revolution, which encompasses the major influential factions, including the Popular Liberation Front (FAP), under the leadership of Goukuni [Weddeye]; the First Army, under the leadership of al-Hajj Sa'id Aba; Fundamental FROLINA, under the leadership of Abdel Kader Yasin; the Third Army, under the leadership of Moussa Medella; and the Democratic Council, under the leadership of Facho Balaam. Also, effort is currently continuing to include the FAP organization, which represents the southerners, under the leadership of Abdel Kader Kamougue, in this council.

Concerning the role that Sudan may play to lift Chad out of its crisis, Mr Danna' said: "I came to Sudan immediately after the fall of the Numayri regime. I made wide contacts that included the political groupings and leaders of the official parties and quarters. This has convinced me that what happens in Sudan has both negative and positive influence on the situation in Chad, because stability in Sudan contains stability for our country. The Sudanese are the people most knowledgeable about our problems, and they are able to help us reach the land of security. I do not here exclude anyone. I think that it is possible for those responsible for the important tasks of the transitional stage--who are, primarily, the military council and the civilian government--to begin consultaton with us now to establish the bases that will bring peace to Chad. If it is difficult to set down all of the bases for the peace process, given the size of the tasks laid on the shoulders of the Sudanese officials, a fact that we appreciate a great deal, let us at least set down a few of these bases along the way. I am confident that all of the Chadian leaders will hurry to Khartoum or to al-Fashir or to Nyala if the green light is given.

In my estimation, the efforts that have been expended in Addis Ababa, Mali, Lagos, Zaire, and elsewhere have failed for reasons that seem, on the surface, to be protocol reasons. I think that "the heat" that the Chadian citizens feel among their neighbors the Sudanese is sufficient to melt all of the artificial ice until we have reached a similar position."

We asked Mr 'Abdallah Adam Danna' about the political system that he most prefers to envision for Chad. He answered that the political situation of

Sudan is always similar to that which occurs in Chad. "Even in our resistance to French colonialism we were inspired by the history of the national movement in Sudan. Al-Hajj Sa'id Aba founded the National Union Party to lead a peaceful political fight."

"When General 'Abud came to power in Sudan, Chad was afflicted by Tombalbaye, who practiced the absolute rule of the individual. Just as the "October" government fell in Sudan, the national unity government fell in Chad, and Hissein Habre came to power in Chad following the lines and policies of Numayri, and he tried to set up a one-party system. This plunged the country into a sea of blood. The result of this was paralysis of the economy and a decline in production and fragmentation of the country. In addition, a wedge was driven between the Muslim north and the Christian south. Because of all of this, and given the same situation in the Sudan, we do not see any solution short of setting forth the democratic method, which is based on a variety of parties, division of powers and production of the riches that our country has stored in its petroleum, agricultural and animal resources.

"When I say petroleum, it seems strange to those who are familiar with Chad only by means of news of the continual war there. I note that the first of two explorations for petroleum in the Sudan was withdrawn from Chad after warnings of civil war appeared there, because the same company that drilled for this resource in Sudan has a similar presence in Chad."

Mr 'Abdallah Danna' concluded his conversation by saying: "We have begun to feel that our neighbors have made us suffer problems for the past 20 years. I have noticed this feeling among the Chadians here in the Sudan and in the Cameroon, Central Africa, and Nigeria.

"I will inform the leaders of the Higher Council for the Revolution of this feeling, when I meet with them in Benin soon, bearing in hand the slogan, 'Let us shake hands rather than right.' I am certain that the way will become smooth for negotiations after I transmit to them the climate of democracy that I have experienced in Sudan and after I inform them about the contacts I have established in Khartoum."

12780/6662
CSO: 3403/4

CHAD

WEATHER SITUATION, AGRO-INDUSTRY STATUS REPORTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 9 Nov 85 pp 5-6

[Text] In its agro-weather bulletin for the third 10-day period of October, issued on 5 November, the Program for Strengthening the Agro-Meteorological and Hydrological Services of the Sahel countries (AGRHYMET) makes the general observation that the dry season is progressively arriving in the country. The Intertropical Front (FIT) is continuing its normal descent. Although some rain was registered at certain stations in the Sahelian-Sudanian zone, toward the end of the 10-day period the FIT was holding at about the 10th parallel north. Only the stations in the Sudanian zone can hope for some rain during the coming days.

In regard to the agro-weather, agricultural production seems quite good almost everywhere in the country, despite a few attacks of all kinds that have been observed, such as: mildew, striga, black rust, and ergot on grain, rosette on peanuts in the Sahelian-Sudanian zone, and grasshoppers in the Sahelian zone and particularly in Abeche, Biltine and Karal areas. Currently, the short-cycle sorghum harvest (Massa type) is almost completed in the Sahelian-Sudanian zone. The receding water cultivation is proceeding normally in areas where it is established.

However, there is worsening grasshopper attack on young plants in the Karal sector and Lake area. On the Ndjamena-Djimtilo and Adide axis, the growing of niebe (variety of bean) predominates, leading cucumbers. Food prices per coro in the aforementioned areas vary greatly. For example, penicillary ranges from 100 to 150 CFA francs, Massa type sorghum from 75 to 100, white sorghum from 125 to 150, and dried okra from 150 to 200. As for the Sudanian zone, the beginning of the harvest is expected toward the end of November.

In regard to stock raising, the health and food (pasture) situation has remained good throughout the rainy season. The vaccination campaigns have proceeded normally and no alarming sign has been observed. The cattle are in good condition, but cattle raisers are still worried about food shortage.

In regard to hydrology, due to the rather rapid water recedence of the Shari, as well as of the Logone, a severe low water mark can be anticipated. The level of the Logone at Ngueli read on 4 November 1985 was 393 centimeters depth, and of the Shari at Chagoua 450 centimeters. The Shari's flow into the Lake, estimated at 10 billion cubic meters for 1984-1985, is only 7 billion

cubic meters. In the current year (1985-1986) it is estimated that the total will reach 21 billion, since at Ndjamena (T.P.) the Shari carried 13 billion cubic meters between the beginning of the year and the end of October.

As for the Lake itself, its average depth in the southeast (Kalom) is 2.3 meters. The maximum measured depth is 2.7 meters. The gauge depth at Kalom for these measurements was 118 centimeters on 1 November 1985. The conclusion is that there is every hope for the agricultural development of the Lake Chad Development Company (SODELAC). By comparison, the following are the flows for several years:

1961-1962	53 billion cubic meters
1972-1973	17 " " "
1983-1984	16.5 " " "
1984-1985	7 " " "

9920
CSO: 3419/125

GUINEA

BANK ESTABLISHED WITH EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AS PARTNER

Policies Raised at Signing Ceremony

Conakry HOROYA in French 12 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Roger Goto Zomou]

[Text] "My delegation takes great delight in the creation of the BICI GUI (International Bank for Commerce and Industry of Guinea) which is--by virtue of the amount of its capital and the diversity of its shareholders--the first international bank to be established in Guinea.

With these words, Captain Jean Traore, member of the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redressment], minister of state for planning and natural resources, hailed the signing of the agreement creating the BICI GUI yesterday at the Palace of Nations.

For the Guinean party, the presence of Mr Saidou Diallo, vice-governor of the bank, was noted, as was that of several officials in commerce, industry and rural development.

Among the foreign experts present were Mr Maurice Wimart of the EIB (European Investment Bank), Mr Jean Louis Hautcoeur of the BPN and Mr Guy Lecamus, director of the CCCE (Central Fund for Economic Development), Conakry.

On signing the basic documents concerning the BICI GUI, which are the fruit of several months of negotiations between our country and its foreign partners, Captain Jean Traore took the opportunity to hail the BICI GUI's decision to open a series of branches, beginning in 1986, in a good number of prefectures.

"Just as it will provide the bank with certain advantages by virtue of a monopoly on banking activities in the areas concerned," he continued, "this decision will also carry great responsibilities regarding the application of the nation's credit policy."

He spoke at length of the Guinean government's conviction that the BICI GUI's banking network, once established, will facilitate the realization of its program of economic and monetary reforms, while at the same time giving new dynamism to the private sector.

The minister of state for planning and natural resources then spoke of the Guinean government's full readiness to cooperate in order to enable the BICI GUI to achieve the objectives that have been outlined.

In concluding, the speaker expressed the hope that the partners will take all steps to make the BICI GUI the model of banking cooperation.

Mr Maurice Wimart of the EIB also spoke to thank the Guinean party for the warm reception that he and his delegation had been shown, for the earnestness that characterized the negotiations and the climate of understanding and trust in which the agreement was signed.

EIB Financing Detailed

Conakry HOROYA in French 19 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The European Investment Bank (EIB), a public financial institution grouping the 10 countries of the European Economic Community which has its offices in Luxembourg, recently approved two forms of assistance for the Republic of Guinea, with a view to supporting the measures of financial and monetary reform that the CMRN [Military Committee for National Redressment] is seeking to implement.

The total amount, 2.8 million ECUS (or about 18.9 million French francs), comprises:

--a loan of 2.1 million ECUS to the government, over 25 years, at 2 percent, to enable it to participate in the capital of the future International Bank for Commerce and Industry of Guinea (BICI GUI); and

--a participation of 0.7 million ECUS in this capital, subscribed in the name of the European Community.

The necessary funds, which come from the risk capital provided for in the Lome II accord and managed by the EIB, will help to provide the BICI GUI with a financial structure sufficient to start up its activities at its headquarters in Conakry and within a network that will be made up of a total of seven branches across the country.

This is the European Investment Bank's second operation in Guinea since the second republic was founded.

In November 1984, the mixed-economy Friguia was granted a loan of 7.5 million ECUS (about 51.45 million French francs) to modernize its alumina processing facilities.

12413/12951
CSO: 3419/117

FRENCH AID FOR DEVELOPMENT DETAILED

Conakry HOROYA in French 21 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] An agreement providing a credit of 66.1 million French francs to finance, over a 3-year period, a regional development program for Houte Guinea was finalized by France and Guinea on 15 November.

It was signed by Captain Thiana Diallo, secretary of state for water and forestry, and by Mr Guy Secamus, the representative of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation. Noted among those present were Mr Henri Rethore, France's ambassador, and representatives of the European Development Fund and the French Company for the Development of Textile Fibers (CFDT).

According to Mr Lecamus, the program's objectives conform in all respects to the general guidelines defined by the Military Committee for National Redressment and the Guinean government. Indeed, it involves, in particular, developing cotton cultivation in order to ensure supply to national industries and improve the country's balance of payments through exports of agricultural products. It involves increasing farmers' incomes, while at the same time strengthening the population's self-sufficiency in food by an expansion of food crops. It involves the modernization of farms, in particular, through the development of [draft animals farming] which will foster livestock raising. Lastly and most importantly, it involves developing a region of great potential by improving the population's standard of living and living conditions. In particular, I am referring to the village water supply and rural road provisions of this project.

The undertaking is also exemplary because of the large sums committed, which explains the co-financing of the operation, as, associated with the Central Fund for Economic Development, and the Republic of Guinea, we find the Aid and Cooperation Fund as well as the European Development Fund.

The role of coordinator in this project has been played by the CFDT. This, for Mr Lecamus, is a guarantee of success, as farmers have always agreed to expand their production as long as they were supplied with the necessary materials and were assured their products could be marketed at a profitable price.

It should be known that the regional development program for Haute Guinea constitutes the first application of central fund financing in the rural development sector in Guinea.

12413/12951
CSO: 3419/117

GUINEA

BRIEFS

FRENCH URBAN DEVELOPMENT AID--Captain Jean Traore, minister of state for planning and natural resources, and Mr Guy Lecamus, director of France's Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, signed an agreement on 5 November 1985 initiating a credit of 53.2 million French francs for the housing and urbanism sector. The project will include, for one part, the contruction of 54 housing units in Conakry, intended initially for technical assistance [personnel], and for another part, the development of surrounding land on which will be installed various primary and secondary roads and transportation systems to advance a social housing project. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs will oversee the project with the support of SEREQUIP [Building and Facility Studies and Construction Company]. The construction work, estimated to take 8 months, should begin very quickly in order to ensure that housing will be available in October 1986. It should be noted that this credit constitutes the central fund's first participation in the housing and urban affairs sector in Guinea where other projects are also under consideration. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 9 Nov 85 p 1] 12413

12951
CSO: 3419/117

CHURCH REACTION TO 'MASSACRE' OF YOUNG MEN

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 23-29 Oct 85 p 21

[Text] (Ecumenical Press and News Service)--Following the massacre in the Malagasy capital on 26 and 27 July of an unspecified number of young kung-fu fighters, who were surrounded and shot down in cold blood by the Armed Forces, the Madagascar Christian Council of Churches (FFKM) issued a letter recalling the value of life "to every Christian and every honest person" and recommended that it be read in all member churches (the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar, and the Lutheran and Anglican Churches).

The young kung-fu fighters had previously given a thrashing to a group of young men who are under President Didier Ratsiraka's protection. The regime did not forgive them. The FFKM's letter, signed by that organization's first secretary general, Pastor Andriamihariosa Lala, was sent on behalf of the leaders of the four member churches to the families of the victims in response to "this terrible and disturbing situation" and to the family of faith throughout the island in the name of the "Lord of life" (Acts 3:15).

Recalling the question God put to Cain--"Where is your brother Abel?"--the letter recalls that every person is responsible for his own life and that of others before God and society, then goes on to say that it is very disturbing to note that some Malagasy do not seem concerned by these murders--as though life meant nothing to them.

The leaders of the FFKM base their stand on the teaching of Jesus: the important thing is not to take life but to give one's life for one's brother. They conclude their letter with this recommendation: during this International Youth Year, apply the theme "Participation, Development, and Peace" in everything you do.

11798
CSO: 3419/112a

MAURITIUS

PRIME MINISTER JUGNAUTH DISCUSSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Nov 85 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth by Radio France International (RFI), date and place not given]

[Text] "The prime minister of Mauritius does not necessarily have to be a Hindu," Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth told Radio France International (RFI) last week during an important interview with Philippe Leymarie, the well-known reporter and writer who is also an expert on the region, and three of the latter's colleagues.

Other highlights of Jugnauth's interview are the following:

Among the models of industrial development existing in Southeast Asia, Jugnauth makes Hong Kong his first choice in preference to the other models mentioned by his interviewers because it is a democracy.

The reporters reminded Jugnauth at one point that Ramgoolam, his predecessor, had been criticized for favoring the Indian community over the other communities in Mauritius. Jugnauth replied that that criticism was not justified. One reporter then told him that since he--Jugnauth--had been in the opposition at the time, he had also made the same criticism. Jugnauth responded: "It was not the MMM which made that criticism. It was made by other opposition forces."

Jugnauth feels that French laws governing the working class are sometimes harsher than the POA, the IRA [Industrial Relations Act], or other "antiworker" laws (the term used by the RFI) in Mauritius and that "no one in Mauritius" has complained of being the victim of those laws. But when the interviewers questioned him about the antipress laws passed by his government, he did not respond. Concerning the POA and the IRA, Jugnauth said that in the past, "people had said anything" to make it appear that they were bad laws.

Paul Berenger has changed a great deal, says Jugnauth, who feels that the opposition leader currently agrees with him concerning the development model necessary for Mauritius.

"I am and I remain a socialist militant," said Jugnauth at one point in response to a series of questions in which the interviewers had emphasized, among other things, that he had authorized an international meeting in Mauritius by extreme rightwing parties, some of which are banned in their own countries, that he authorizes the sale of vegetables and the sending of Mauritian workers to the base on Diego Garcia, and so on. But, he said, Mauritius is forced "to cash in wherever it can" at this stage of its development, regardless of its grand principles.

Jugnauth also emphasized the importance to Mauritius of French language and culture.

Here is the transcription of the Mauritian prime minister's interview.

Question: Diego Garcia has been leased to the Americans, and that presents a problem for the island community. What is the present situation with that community, seeing that in fact, a curtain has dropped over the affair?

Jugnauth: It is not true that a curtain has dropped over the affair. The problem of the islanders was discussed, an arrangement was reached, and they are now housed. They have been compensated, and their representatives took part in the discussions. One of those representatives, in fact, is now the opposition leader. Agreement was reached. The agreement was signed, and the problem has been solved. What remains now is the problem of Diego Garcia as a territory.

Question: Haven't you granted anchorage facilities to other big maritime powers that patrol the region?

Jugnauth: We grant the same privileges and facilities to all ships.

Question: Privileges in exchange for money. Those privileges can help you, and at the same time, they can be regarded as a...

Jugnauth: As long as the situation remains as it is, it is the other countries that are taking advantage. For example, if we do not sell vegetables to Diego Garcia, the other countries send their vegetables. If we do not send workers, the other countries will send their workers. We do not accept patients--the others do. So what purpose would it serve? None.

Question: Do all nations have the right to fish in our waters?

Jugnauth: For the moment, almost all of them fish there. We have no way of keeping watch on them.

Question: If I understand you correctly, it is a matter of pragmatism first. The grand principles are somewhat ignored.

Jugnauth: To go back to what you mentioned a moment ago, I will say that we are socialists and that we remain socialists, but we are talking about sharing wealth. First we have to create wealth. First wealth has to exist. It is fine to say that we are going to share, but we will never share something that does not exist. That is why we want to be realistic and pragmatic. We want to strengthen our economy first; we want to find a solution to our problems. We will have to fill the stomachs of our inhabitants.

Question: Do that realism and that pragmatism also apply to your relations with France, seeing that you have been markedly Francophile for a long time? Considering that British colonization lasted for over a century and a half, it is surprising that you have highly privileged relations with Paris.

Jugnauth: It must not be forgotten that France colonized Mauritius first, before the British. There is an entire culture here--there is the French language--and when Mauritius was ceded to the British, there was a clause in the treaty stipulating that the French legal system, language, and culture would be preserved in Mauritius. The British kept their word. That is why these exceptional relations exist between Mauritius and France. After independence, the government of Mauritius paid much more attention to the matter, and so it continued. That is still our policy today, and we are going to continue on the same path.

Question: Isn't there a touch of economic interest there? France obviously sees to it that the European Economic Community buy your sugar at three times the world price.

Jugnauth: Well, there is a mutual interest involved.

Question: Doesn't it bother you from the standpoint of principle that France is a colonial power in the region?

Jugnauth: We cannot say that it is a colonial power in the region. What does France have in the way of colonies in the region? I for one don't know. Reunion is said to be a French territory.

Question: Do you accept that?

Jugnauth: The Reunionese are considered French. They are treated as such. The Reunionese are satisfied. I cannot be more royalist than the king.

Question: But that is the French position: naturally Reunion is a French territory. But that is not the opinion of all the leftist movements in the region, is it?

Jugnauth: Unfortunately, that is what we believe. There is a minority that would say the opposite.

Question: Do you feel that it is unfortunate?

Jugnauth: No, I said that because you put the question to me in the way that you did.

Question: Don't you stand behind peoples seeking their independence?

Jugnauth: Maybe. That's why I chose the word "unfortunate." (Laughter.)

Question: Mauritius is an independent country. But it maintains close institutional relations with Great Britain. Currently the Mauritian chief of state is the Queen of Great Britain, who is represented by the governor general. The plan for a Mauritian republic to be headed by a president was presented to Mauritian voters 2 years ago. Has that plan been abandoned for good? Will it come up again in the near future?

Jugnauth: The plan has not been abandoned. We want Mauritius to become a republic. But when we took the plan to Parliament--and even though today's opposition had been for a republic in the past, the kind of republic which we wanted and which I myself submitted to a vote in the National Assembly--the opposition found a thousand reasons not to approve that bill. They said that the current prime minister had too much power and that certain powers must be given to the president of the republic. They wanted a republic on their own terms--the way they wanted it. That is why we did not get a three-fourths majority as required by the Constitution. And the bill did not pass. There is no point in our bringing it up again as long as we do not have the necessary majority in the Assembly.

Question: A question about regional cooperation. I would like to know what you expect from the next meeting by the Indian Ocean Commission.

Jugnauth: We believe strongly in regional cooperation. Naturally, there has been a great effort on our part to organize that commission and make it worthwhile. There have been a great many conferences at the technical and ministerial levels. We have made considerable progress, but there are also many problems, as you must know. There is also the problem of Reunion. There have been objections in some quarters. Our lawyers are studying this, and I hope that a formula will be found. As far as trade is concerned, we already have bilateral arrangements. We are trying to strengthen our relations in particular with Madagascar, Reunion, the Comoros, and the Seychelles. It will take a little time for the commission to really function. We in Mauritius believe in it, and we are making every effort to make it a reality.

Question: Great Britain is the former protecting power. France was also such a power at one time and is still an important partner, but in the Indian Ocean, there is also India, which gave its name to this part of the planet and to which most of our inhabitants trace their origin. What does India mean to you? Is it the mother country--a kind of matrix? Something very special?

Jugnauth: There are sentimental ties that naturally exist between the inhabitants of Mauritius, especially those descended from Indians, and India.

I suppose that is why India has privileged relations with Mauritius. The same is true of France. There are many people of French origin who have settled in Mauritius. The presence of French culture and language means that we have traditional and privileged relations. I suppose that is why India and France have a little more feeling for Mauritius and make a little more effort to help us.

Question: In the past, the government of your predecessor, Dr Ramgoolam, was sometimes accused precisely of leaning too much toward India. Of acting as if that were the only community in the country. Doesn't that reflect a little too much exclusiveness as far as the other sectors of the population are concerned?

Jugnauth: I don't believe that was true. I believe that the question was highly exaggerated for political reasons.

Question: At the time, you were in the opposition. Does this mean that it was you who exaggerated the question?

Jugnauth: We were in the opposition, but not in the opposition that was saying that. It was not the MMM. Other opposition forces were saying it.

Question: You must not be too aloof from France either, since your minister of foreign affairs said recently that Mauritius was a little France in the Indian Ocean.

Jugnauth: If you like, Mauritius represents a little of everything. You have different races from all the continents. We represent almost the whole thing.

Question: I would like to get back to regional cooperation. France was not admitted to the Indian Ocean Commission until recently--in February 1985--and we know that there were a few minor problems at the time in getting it admitted. I would like to know what role you expect France to play in that commission and, especially, what Reunion's place in it will be?

Jugnauth: When you say that France was admitted, I believe that that is not accurate. It has not happened yet, and that is what has caused problems. France was there as an observer. We in Mauritius talk about Reunion, but legally, it cannot be Reunion. It is France. But it is through Reunion that France will play that role. That is not yet the case.

Question: Does this mean that you want France to be present?

Jugnauth: We want Reunion as such--as an island--to participate. For that matter, we have many relations and much trade with Reunion, but it is impossible to deal with Reunion without going through France. That is reality. So technically, I wonder how France can be excluded. Personally, I think that whether Reunion acts through France or vice versa, it will be a big help to this commission on regional cooperation, because we know that France is a power. France belongs to the European Economic Community. As they say in English, France is an "asset."

Question: Two months ago, you authorized a meeting in Mauritius by an organization of several extreme rightwing African movements that are banned in their own countries. How do you explain that attitude, which has been criticized by many countries calling themselves progressive? Isn't there a danger that the meeting will slow cooperation with the Seychelles, for example?

Jugnauth: No, I don't think so. As I said, we pursue an open-door policy. No conferences are being held in Mauritius, and we give people every freedom to come here and express themselves. But to go from that to doing anything in Mauritius to create disorder or destabilize a friendly country or any other foreign country is something we will never accept. But when it comes to holding a conference or coming here to express oneself--to state one's point of view, condemn some regime or stand up for some regime, and say what one thinks--there is every freedom to do so. That is a basic right which must be respected.

Question: Let us make a transition to economic issues. There was mention just a moment ago of the EEC, which buys your sugar at three times the price on the world market. Doesn't that constitute a very serious constraint on your independence?

Jugnauth: No. I don't think so. We have depended greatly on our sugar until now, although we are doing a lot to diversify. I hope that the industrial sector will supplant the agricultural sector within the next 1 or 2 years. Tourism is also on the rise. I believe it is absolutely necessary for our sugar to be sold to the Common Market. I will not say that there is pressure because it buys our sugar. We belong to the ACP group, and that entitles us to other advantages. I don't believe it makes us dependent or puts us at a disadvantage in any way.

Question: Concerning the economy, there is something that is developing rather well in Mauritius, and that is the famous free zone, where there are about 40,000 jobs. That is a sizable increase. I believe that you and Gaetan Duval, your deputy prime minister, are particularly obsessed with, or at least very attentive to, what is being done in the same field by Asian countries--Hong Kong, Singapore, and so on--which provided you with these models for a free zone with cheap labor. What do you expect from this type of development? Isn't the price to be paid a little steep from the social standpoint and also, sometimes, from the standpoint of dignity?

Jugnauth: We have laws in Mauritius to ensure that workers' rights are respected. Working conditions are regulated. We live in a world where there is a lot of competition. We have economic problems, the unemployment problem, and the problem of destabilization, which could do the country a lot of harm. We have to solve all those problems. The only means for doing so is industrialization so as to create new jobs. But we are not the only country that would like to attract investors. There is competition: there are other countries offering advantages. Unfortunately, we have to be realistic. We have made concessions and offered advantages to investors, but that is a condition we have to accept. We must not look at what is happening in the

industrialized countries--which are also having problems with unemployment and so on. But at this stage of our development, we cannot expect our workers to enjoy the same conditions as those existing in the industrialized countries. The stage that we are going through now is one that even Europe went through in the past. It will be necessary to strengthen our economy, it will be necessary to create wealth and possess technology--know-how--and it is necessary to find markets. All of that is new to Mauritians. They must learn--they must have that spirit of entrepreneurs. Those changes will come step by step, but certain sacrifices will have to be made. The Mauritian people must be capable of facing up to this situation so as to ensure a better future.

Question: In other words, Hong Kong and Taiwan are your models?

Jugnauth: I believe that Hong Kong is a good model. Hong Kong is a country where there is a great deal of freedom, where there is democracy, and where the spirit of work has been instilled in the population. It is a population that works hard. I believe that is an example to be followed, and I would like for the Mauritian population to learn from the people in Hong Kong.

Question: From listening to your statements on economic development and your statements on the foreign policy of Mauritius, I get the impression that Mauritius wants to cash in wherever it can.

Jugnauth: If possible. (Laughter.) Why not? We have problems, and they must be solved.

Question: As far as the sugar economy is concerned, you have undertaken a reform. Is that reform more beneficial on the whole for the firm, and won't it make the unemployment problem worse?

Jugnauth: I don't believe so. All we want to do with industrial development is make the sugar industry more viable and profitable. Otherwise the sugar industry is doomed to certain death, because we have seen what has happened in certain countries that have neglected their sugar industry. Now they are doing everything they can to revive the industry, they are having a lot of trouble doing so, and they regret it. We don't want that kind of experience in Mauritius. We want to take steps which may appear harsh at the moment but which will pay off in the future.

Question: I believe that the foreign debt is one of the biggest problems facing Mauritius as well as many other countries in the Third World. You have excellent relations with your international creditors. Are all those creditors going to agree to reschedule the Mauritian foreign debt, which is sizable, since, from what I understand, it devours one-fourth of your export earnings?

Jugnauth: We have not made any such request. We are doing our best to pay our debts. So far we have succeeded. I believe that we still have 2 very difficult years ahead of us, but we are optimistic that we will be able to deal with the situation. Here, of course, I am speaking for Mauritius.

There are other countries which are also having difficulties and which have asked to have their repayment terms revised. That is not the case with us. We have not made any request of that nature. We want to honor our commitments and be done with them once and for all.

Question: In 1981 you began a policy of agricultural diversification by adopting products that you are producing successfully: potatoes, corn, fruit, and vegetables. Are they more expensive than what you used to import? What is the situation now?

Jugnauth: No. It is not correct to say that all the items we produce are expensive. There was a time, for example, when potatoes cost more. That is true, but now I believe the price is very competitive. But even if they cost a little more, it would be worthwhile to produce them in Mauritius because doing so provides people with work and enables us to save on foreign exchange. Besides, I believe that producing Mauritian and consuming Mauritian is an idea that must be instilled in the inhabitants, who must be made to realize that it is to our advantage to do so. As far as agricultural diversification itself is concerned, we have succeeded to a large extent. As you must know, we want to achieve self-sufficiency in all products that we can produce in Mauritius. You might even be surprised to learn that we have started exporting vegetables, flowers, and game and that we expect to increase those exports.

Question: I would like to go back to the original question that was asked at the start of this broadcast. Are you still a socialist? We have been listening to you throughout this 45-minute broadcast. We have seen that you are ready to cash in wherever you can. You said it yourself: pragmatism takes precedence over grand principles and when it comes down to it, one must live. So are you still the same? Are you a militant socialist?

Jugnauth: Yes, I believe so. I'm convinced of it. But as I said, solutions to our problems must be found. We must create wealth if we are to be able to share it. Living with socialist slogans is not going to solve our problems. That is why I am satisfied that the policy being pursued by my government is the one that should have been in effect in Mauritius for a long time. If it had been, we would not be in the mess that we are in now. I am very confident that 4 or 5 years from now, Mauritius will be completely transformed and proud of itself.

Question: On the domestic level, what does your former friend and ally Paul Berenger, who presents himself more or less as the leader of the true Left, think of this?

Jugnauth: Let me tell you first that there has been a lot of change in him. He is beginning to say more and more that we are right and that there is no other path for Mauritius to follow. He almost said so at his latest press conference. Naturally, being in the opposition, he can't say it. (Laughter.)

Question: No, Paul Berenger was not a hardliner. When he was your minister of finance in 1982-1983, he was not a hardliner. He was even the IMF's great friend at the time, I believe! That being said, Mr Jugnauth, things have been

happening recently that affect the press. The tap has more or less been turned off, bail bonds have had to be paid, and there has been legislation against abuse. The right no longer exists to attack a deputy or minister, and anyone doing so is likely to get his face bashed in. The legal texts are a little vague. The antiworker law, the IRA, and the POA have been retained--in short, there is a somewhat difficult atmosphere. You give the impression of doing more or less what you used to criticize Ramgoolam for.

Jugnauth: As far as the IRA and POA are concerned, there has been a lot of demagoguery. If you take your laws and compare them with ours in Mauritius, you will see that yours are much more severe. The laws in Great Britain are also much more severe. The thing is that there has been a campaign on that issue here. Anything was said to make people believe all sorts of things. But in fact things are going very well in Mauritius today. The opposition raises its voice against the POA and the IRA from time to time when politics calls for it. But no one in Mauritius has come forward to say that those laws are harming him and preventing him from living in complete freedom and democracy.

Question: But problems have arisen all the same in the free zone. There were people in one union who came face to face with those laws for a while and whom you yourself called criminals.

Jugnauth: Yes. I feel that they committed criminal acts. Fortunately, they realize that now. They do not think they should do that kind of thing again.

Question: One of Mauritius' resources is its great ethnic and cultural diversity. Isn't there a danger that that resource may threaten the country's unity if tensions among the communities intensify, as we see happening in other East African countries?

Jugnauth: Mauritius is a democratic country. Mauritius has a government that believes in a multicultural policy. We accept the idea that there should be unity in diversity, and we do everything possible to enable all cultures, languages, and religions to develop fully. Because of that, the risk of conflicts is very minimal. As you know, we have functioning institutions in which the inhabitants have full confidence. I don't believe Mauritius can be compared to other countries. We learn from the mistakes that have been made in certain countries, and we prevent the same things from happening here.

Question: So you believe in your ethnic cocktail?

Jugnauth: Certainly. We believe in it. It has always existed in Mauritius, and it will continue to do so. There is peace, agreement, and harmony. There is understanding among the various ethnic groups.

Question: Do you feel that the importance of the Mauritian Indian community, from which you came, makes it natural that the person heading the country--that is, the prime minister--must come from that community?

Jugnauth: No. We don't say that. I have never said that. I have said just the opposite. What we have always tried to do in Mauritius is point to a single community. And if you make a careful analysis, you will see that the opposite is true. The majority in Mauritius--that is, the people of Indian origin--has a certain philosophy of life which says "live and let live," one in which there is a great deal of tolerance. It is not in that majority's nature to impose anything on others. That is why Mauritius sets an example in the world.

Question: Although you speak French, you have nevertheless peppered your remarks with a few words that have jarred our ears, examples being "sorry" [in English] and so on. So is Mauritius a French-speaking country or an English-speaking country?

Jugnauth: We are bilingual. We speak both. Sometimes the words get mixed up. (Laughter.)

Question: We have talked a lot about the heart and the billfold, but now we are talking about French heart and English heart. What is the balance between the two?

Jugnauth: I believe that it is very even. We are very pleased with that.

11798
CSO: 3419/110

MOZAMBIQUE

RAILROAD-PORT WORKERS' CONFERENCE UNDER WAY IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] "The current situation in our enterprise requires that we make an effort allowing us to respond firmly and clearly to the need to defend the economy of the country. It is also urgent that each structure be capable of dealing fully with the problems of defense in its labor sector, to ensure that each worker participates directly in enterprise self-defense and is also responsible for his work." This statement was made by Felix Amane, Maputo port commissar, in the speech he gave to open the conference of railroad and port workers which began in Maputo yesterday.

The conference, in which the participants include the secretary of the Mozambique Workers' Organization (OTM) for the city of Maputo, members of the central council of that organization, and officials of the Mozambique Railroad (CFM), is also being attended by more than 100 delegates representing the various sectors of activity in that enterprise, as well as guests.

This conference, the first to be held by the OTM branches in the city of Maputo, represents the culmination of many preparatory activities carried out in the various sectors of the railroad and port enterprise in the capital in connection with the establishment of branch unions, in this specific case one for the railroad and port workers.

The agenda for this meeting includes an analysis of the regulations of the National Port Workers Union and the CFM, election of the delegates to the national constituent union conference for that sector, and the election of structures at the base level, among other things.

New Strategy for Struggle

At the beginning of his inaugural address, the Maputo port commissar asked for a minute of silence in homage to those who have given their lives in defense of the Mozambican economy and revolution. In this connection he said that these workers did not actually die in the struggle, but that the path they have trod "will always continue to be a beacon in the struggle for the harmonious economic development of the country."

This party member said further that the present task of the enterprise requires involving all the railroad and port workers in the self-defense of the enterprise infrastructures. However, the tasks of the enterprise also include organization and ensuring participation in security measures, and also establishing discipline such as to allow respect for labor.

He also spoke of certain sectors in the enterprise in which the workers mark boxes and later participate in breaking open freight cars, thus doing damage to the national economy and discrediting our country. In this connection he asked: "Where is the organization in this sector which lets its workers participate in breaking open freight cars?

"This is an indication of incompetence in some structures," Felix Amane emphasized.

In his speech, Felix Amane also discussed the present situation at the enterprise, saying that it is not the result of inefficiency in the bodies which guide it, but is related to the current situation in the country and also in the southern part of our continent, where an undeclared war has been launched by the imperialists.

"It is necessary to define the strategy required by the current situation in the country. If in 1980 we did not provide our trains with escorts, we are required to do so now. This means that those of us in the trade unions in particular must be clear and objective in the struggle in which we are called upon to participate," Amane said.

Following the opening address and election of the presiding officers for the conference, the report on the activities pursued by the office for the preparation of the event was read. It was emphasized that despite the difficulties encountered throughout the preparatory process, the work set forth in the office schedule was carried out, including the election of delegates to the constituent conference for the railroad and port branch unions in the province of Maputo.

The work done by the 20 brigades for the purpose included in particular the popularization and study of the conference agenda, urging the workers to join the OTM, the election of new secretariats for the base-level structures of the OTM, the establishment of new trade union committees where none existed previously, and other tasks. They were carried out in the various sectors of activity of this railroad and port complex in the capital of the country.

Throughout the study of the various themes of the conference, the workers raised the problems, among many others, of the lack of responsibility on the part of some cadres, inadequate coordination among some trade union and administrative bodies, delays in the resolution of some of the problems raised by the trade union committees, the deterioration of equipment on the lines in the railroad port complex area in Maputo and Matola, including the bridges, lack of planning and the use of foreign cadres in the vocational training of domestic personnel.

The report set forth some proposals which would in fact, if implemented, resolve some of the difficulties experienced in certain sectors of the enterprise. Among the many suggestions, we might mention those having to do with the use of large groups of militiamen to escort trains and to patrol the railroad lines, with army support; reestablishment of the restrictions in the CFM area, such as to prohibit unauthorized persons therein; and reestablishment of the "sea station" maintained by the tugboat Chai before it was damaged, among other things.

The conference continued yesterday with the discussion of the proposals suggested by the report, and the conclusion of the conference work is scheduled for this afternoon.

5157
CSO: 3442/67

MOZAMBIQUE

JUDGE SENTENCED TO 3-YEAR PRISON TERM ON GRAFT CHARGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] Claudio Antonio de Oliveira Nhandamo, judge of the people's court in the city of Maputo, was sentenced yesterday by the higher appellate court to 3 years in prison for the crime of public graft, according to the copy of the court document made available to this newspaper.

This judgment was handed down by the judge presiding at the higher appellate court, Victor Serraventoso, with justices Aires do Amaral and Norberto Carrilho concurring. The prosecutor for the republic, Raposo Pereira, and the defense attorney, Carlos Alberto Cauiu, were also present. The trial of Judge Nhandamo began last March and has been the focus of special public attention, since this is the first time charges have been filed against a judge.

After pronouncing sentence, Victor Serraventoso addressed himself to the defendant, recalling that this was a "painful" decision for the judges.

The judge presiding over the higher appellate court said he spoke on behalf of thousands of Mozambican judges "who are trying on a daily basis to establish the worthy and healthy court system needed in this country." He expressed regret that a judge was charged for the crime, placing this whole effort in jeopardy.

"However, the entire case gave the defense full scope to demonstrate the truth," this high-ranking judge emphasized.

The reading of the sentence handed down for Judge Claudio Nhandamo began at about 3 pm yesterday afternoon, and the court session was dismissed shortly after 4 pm.

Judge Serraventoso, who read the collective sentence of the higher appellate court, began by reading the charges filed in the court against Claudio Nhandamo, followed by the defense arguments. Finally, he read the court's opinion on the case and its final decision. The photograph shows a view of the spectators, on the left, with Judge Nhandamo standing in the foreground, and the judges who handed down the sentence on the right.

5157
CSO: 3442/67

MOZAMBIQUE

GAZA YOUTH ENLIST IN ARMED FORCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] More than 300 young people in the district of Bilene, Gaza Province, have voluntarily joined the ranks of the Armed Forces of Mozambique in the first half of the month of November. These young people were responding to the patriotic appeal. This is a direct result of the mobilization effort carried out in all social and economic sectors in the district by the secretariat of the district committee for defense. The preparations for the Second National Conference of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization] are also progressing well in the province of Gaza. The delegates to the provincial conference have been elected.

Witnin the context of the mobilization effort, the influx of young people of military age at the recruiting center has been ever greater, the district secretary for defense, Guilherme Chauque, has said.

In an initial phase, all of the secretaries of the local committees, officials of the mass democratic organizations, enterprise directors and heads of district departments have been involved in the consciousness-raising effort. They have studied the mechanisms through which the participation of all of the citizens in the defense of the fatherland can be realized.

"Many citizens between 18 and 30 years of age have presented themselves at the district recruiting center. Some have enlisted at their places of residence or work. Others did not await this opportunity, but came directly to the recruiting center. This enthusiasm reflects the fact that the level of political awareness of the people in the district of Bilene has become higher," Guilherme Chauque said.

As this official was to say later, the participation of the people in the district of Bilene has not been limited to the appeal for the fatherland, but also pertains to other party and state tasks, in the spirit of struggle against hunger and the armed bandits.

The district secretary for defense in Bilene cited some examples of the level of political awareness on the part of the people in this district.

He spoke of the first group to come to enlist at the recruiting center, despite the bad weather.

"There was wind and rain throughout the day, but even so, many young people traveled tens of kilometers on foot to present themselves at the recruiting center, accompanied by members of their family, Guilherme Chauque said.

Not only are the citizens aware of the importance of the defense of the fatherland, but the district organizations are also encouraged by the attitude of the families of those involved toward this matter.

In many cases, the parents of those involved have encouraged their children and have accompanied them to the recruiting center prior to their departure for training.

"Some families have provided food for their children, and others have given money, and have stayed at the recruiting center until their sons departed," the district secretary for defense in Bilene said in conclusion.

Preparations for Conference

With the election of 200 delegates to the provincial conference of the OJM, within the context of preparations for the second national conference of that organization, the OJM district conference phase ended during the last week of October.

With the exception of the city of Xai-Xai, where a new OJM secretariat has been established, the district in the province of Gaza have revitalized the district coordinating councils, as well as their respective secretariats.

According to a source at the provincial office for the preparations for the second OJM conference, 5,000 young people have joined that organization in the province of Gaza as a result of the consciousness-raising campaign being carried out. There are, therefore, 25,000 OJM members in Gaza.

Within the context of the preparations for the second conference, 50 base-level OJM secretariats were established in various social and economic sectors in the province, increasing the number of basic OJM bodies in Gaza to 360.

"The delegates to the district conferences have plunged enthusiastically into the discussion of the subjects on the agenda for the national OJM conference. The current situation in our country, in particular the problems created by the armed bandits, have been discussed," the source at the office for the preparations for the conference in Gaza emphasized.

5157
CSO: 3442/67

MOZAMBIQUE

INTERNAL TRADE DIRECTOR TO CHECK ON RICE DISTRIBUTION IN TETE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] In order to resolve a complex of problems encountered in the operation of the consumer cooperatives in the city of Tete, the internal trade director in that city, Jose Arroz, plans to pay a series of visits to these establishments. It is estimated that by the end of the year, this official will have completed a full tour of the 56 economic units scattered throughout the city. Meetings have been organized at the few units where he has already paid a visit and found irregularities, making it possible not only to denounce but to exclude all of the bad leaders and thieves.

The visits to be paid by director Jose Arroz to the consumer cooperatives in the provincial capital of Tete are the result of the decisions of the last session of the provincial assembly, which assessed the reports of diversion of products, despotism and other irregularities committed by cooperative workers or leaders to the detriment of their colleagues.

Following the establishment of these facts, this state body instructed the internal trade director to make a survey of the situation and to correct all of the anomalies connected with the operation of the cooperatives and the distribution of the products of these socioeconomic units. Apart from director Arroz, there is a commission entrusted with making a study of the status of the operations, products and management of the cooperatives.

According to the study being pursued by the internal trade director in this city, total disorganization and lack of control prevail in almost all of the cooperatives. This situation has made it possible for cooperative workers and officials to divert products and commit theft. Workers have denounced not only such situations, but also instances of despotism on the part of cooperative leaders toward the workers.

Throughout the month of October, Arroz paid visits to a number of cooperatives, and he has expressed the view that the problems are more or less the same, but that they are more serious in some cases and less serious in others.

In this connection, Jose Arroz admitted that these inspections should have been made some time ago, with a view to the prompt resolution of situations

which, although not serious then, have now become so for lack of supervision and precise instructions.

In connection with trade, Arroz believes that better control of product sales is needed, because the volume is so small that there is "only a crumb for each ant." By this he meant that the shortage of products is so obvious that it has become necessary to ration the little there is to provide something for everyone. The frequency of diversions and thefts of products has led Jose Arroz to believe that the control exercised over the distribution and sale system has not been ideal.

Another situation found in all of these visits paid by Jose Arroz to the consumer cooperatives pertains to transportation. According to what our colleagues in Tete have learned, the distribution and transportation system also is not ideal, because very often the products do not reach their destination.

The visits being made by Jose Arroz will probably not be completed until the end of December Until that time, a complex of efforts will continue both in the units he has already visited and those yet to be inspected.

5157
CSO: 3442/68

MOZAMBIQUE

GLUT OF VEGETABLES ON MAPUTO STORE SHELVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Filipe Ribas]

[Text] Vegetables continue to overflow the shelves in the markets in the city of Maputo. However, this situation does not mean that there is an abundance for the population. In fact, the sellers at the stalls, accustomed to high prices, as prescribed by the regulations in effect, continued to ask more than consumers' pockets can afford, based on the supply and demand ratio. As a result of the sellers' insistence on keeping prices high, a good percentage of the products are doomed to remain on the shelves and rot.

In the stalls of the central market, in the lower part of the city of Maputo, there are vegetables of almost all kinds in substantial quantities. In some stalls, sales are by weight, and at others by the bag, apparently reflecting the sellers' efforts to moderate prices. Even so, there is every indication that products are not so easy to buy.

There is in fact a downward trend in the prices of many products, but this does not represent real access for the majority of consumers. The sale of onions at 350 meticals per kilogram represents a reduction of 500 meticals in the price as compared to an earlier phase. However, taking the number of vegetables needed to make up a kilogram, we come to the conclusion that this product continues to be expensive.

On the other hand, the quantity of onions flooding the market which has caused the present drop in price is so excessive that there is every indication of a need for further reductions. These are urgent, because if such a step is not considered, the harm may be even greater to the sellers themselves.

There is no shortage of examples, such as tomatoes. In fact, there is such an abundance of tomatoes on the market that they are now being sold at 150 meticals per kilogram as compared to the 800 meticals at the beginning of the season. There is no doubt that this price, relative to the earlier one, is what could be called low. However, the tomatoes being sold at this price we might call reasonable are not of good quality. The majority are crushed, overripe or rotting. Obviously, the seller does not let the customer choose, because he wants to dispose of as much as he can without loss.

The price of 150 meticals per kilogram for tomatoes is something which, in terms of profit to the seller, is a fiction. Thus once the tomatoes which have been dumped and those sold have been taken into account and the profits deducted, a kilogram should cost 50 meticals at this time, if all factors were viewed realistically by the sellers.

The same is the case with okra, for example, which costs 300 meticals. Now this product has been staying on the shelves, at serious risk of drying out and becoming unfit for consumption. In addition to this, motivated by the prospect of future sales at higher prices, the harvesting was delayed such that the fruit became too hard. Okra is staying on the shelves for days unpurchased, and even so the sellers refuse to lower the price. Neither the seller nor the consumer benefits from such stubbornness.

A kilogram of ripe mangoes also costs 300 meticals. Three or four mangoes make up a kilogram. Now if the price of a product includes the cost of production and handling and related expenditures, how can it be that the price of mangoes is higher than that of tomatoes and equal to that of onions and okra? A little thoughtless determination to make a profit has helped to determine these high prices. The result has been nothing other than the rotting of the mangoes and in the end, the need to dump them in the garbage can.

In short, almost all products are experiencing the same types of vicissitude. Even cassava is drying out or rotting, and yet no one will lower the price. There is every indication that price liberalization is, as it is viewed by some people, contributing to harming fruit and vegetable sales. The liberalization of prices is viewed by many as a law according to which products must be sold at the highest possible prices, whatever the situation may be as to abundance or shortage. Thus even products which are not available on a seasonal basis are priced exorbitantly, justified by the most incredible claims, as the circumstances seem to allow.

5157
CSO: 3442/67

MOZAMBIQUE

RICE PRODUCTION GOALS IN MACIA THREATENED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The crop-raising plan for the 1985-86 farm season at the Macia Farm Enterprise in the district of Bilene is likely to be seriously threatened because of the constant breakdowns of machinery and the shortage of oil and fuels. This was revealed by the director at that farm enterprise, Elias Mondlane, who added that only 42.3 percent of the planned rice crop area has been prepared. Because of these difficulties, no work has as yet been done on the areas where corn and cassava are supposed to be raised.

"We are working with tremendous difficulties because of the few functional machines we have and the shortage of oils and fuels. We have already made various efforts to resolve the problem, but it will be difficult. Our efforts to resolve the situation with the PETROMOC [Mozambican National Petroleum Enterprise] have produced no results, because the promise to provide us with fuel weekly has not been kept," the director of the Macia Farm Enterprise began by explaining.

In fact, the farm work is paralyzed currently because of the lack of fuel, which will without a doubt have negative effects. The situation is so serious, according to Elias Mondlane, that the enterprise has decided not to begin the planting of corn and cassava until the rice plan is fulfilled. The efforts are all being oriented toward completing the 1,000 planned hectares of rice.

The rice which has already been planted on a 423-hectare area appears in satisfactory condition. However, there are problems which in the near future may arise such as to cancel out completely the effort put forth in this area. In fact, the HYDROMOC [State Hydraulics Enterprise], the enterprise responsible for the pumping stations where the IFA pumps are located, has left the installation work incomplete, and the technicians have returned to Maputo.

Since suction equipment was not installed so that the stations could be commissioned, the entire zone requiring pumps for irrigation is threatened. The technicians who work at the Macia Farm Enterprise and who understand this work can do nothing, because they are faced with the problem of replacement parts which, despite the request made to the HYDROMOC, have still not been sent.

However, also within the context of preparations for this season, the workers at the Macia Farm Enterprise have begun the reorganization of the machine park, and are presently cutting stakes and poles to support canopies to protect the machinery.

Cashew Season in Xai-Xai

The merchants in the district of Xai-Xai are currently involved in preparations for the 1985-1986 cashew marketing campaign. This work has been carried out in cooperation with the Xai-Xai district government bodies, which have held meetings to take up the main problems encountered by the merchants throughout the season, in this connection.

Within this context, the internal trade bodies and the merchants are trying to find the best ways of marketing the products promptly in the localities to which the cashews are to be sent. At the same time, the key date and localities where the consumer goods needed for the marketing campaign are to be stored were established.

At a recent meeting at which all those involved in the process, including warehousemen, retail merchants and Mozambique Cashew and Internal Trade officials participated, the last campaign was analyzed and ways of improving the next campaign, which is to begin shortly, were studied.

At that meeting, a message from the merchants was delivered, in which it was emphasized that "despite the fact that large quantities of products have been made available, some of those most wanted did not reach the consumers, as was the case with lamp oil, cloth, batteries and soap." In this connection, the merchants urged that the products be made available on time, such as to parallel the marketing campaign from the beginning.

It should be stressed that during the last season, the merchants in the district of Xai-Xai encountered problems in shipping out the products marketed because of the shortage of fuel, although they had taken some steps to minimize the problem during the preparatory period.

At the meeting, some instructions on carrying the cashew-marketing campaign through to a successful end were set forth, and the district of Xai-Xai was assigned the goal of 500 tons of cashews. The district commission promised to carry out the main guidelines in connection with marketing fully.

5157
CSO: 3442/68

MOZAMBIQUE

FINANCIAL CLEANUP OF FARM COOPERATIVES IN PROGRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] The financial and technical rehabilitation of some farm cooperatives in the district of Bilene, in Gaza, is in progress, with a view to preventing their bankruptcy. This work is being done by the banking and farm departments in the district. The most alarming problems now being investigated include misappropriation of funds, bad management and a shortage of machinery and spare parts. However, not all of the cooperatives in Bilene find themselves in this difficult situation, and those that are not are being cited as examples.

According to Manuel Mucarre, party economic secretary in Bilene, the poor functioning of the farm cooperatives in that district was assessed and fully discussed by the participants in the 11th session of the Bilene Assembly held last October.

"At that meeting, it was established that our farm cooperatives are facing serious problems and are on the brink of bankruptcy," Manuel Mucarre said. He added that the problems found include the misappropriation of funds, a shortage of qualified personnel for management and administration, and a shortage of farm machinery.

Speaking about the misappropriation of funds, this official noted by way of example the disappearance of hundreds of contos from the Mapule Farm Cooperative.

This official said that the pertinent bodies were immediately informed of this shortage, and the present plan called for an investigation to establish responsibility for this situation and to take those responsible to court.

He also noted the lack of experienced and qualified personnel for assignment to the cooperatives, which in his opinion would prevent the problems of bad management and administration. This problem is linked with the shortage of machinery.

"As a result of this whole complex of problems, we find a tendency to draft ambitious plans in some cooperatives, and in the end they are not fully carried out," this official said.

He added by way of example that the Mangole Farm Cooperative, with headquarters in this district, recently acquired a tractor, but, he said, there were problems with constant breakdowns and a shortage of fuel.

Steps Will Be Taken

Manuel Mucarre assured us that the work now in progress involves a study of all the problems affecting the cooperative movement in the district, which will culminate in the adoption of energetic steps to correct them.

To this end, the commission of Bilene Assembly deputies which is working on this problem also includes representatives of the agricultural and banking departments in the district.

The involvement of these two bodies, this official said, is due to the fact that they are intimately involved in the daily operation of the farm cooperatives in the district.

He also said that, despite these difficulties, everything will be done to "rescue" this farm sector from bankruptcy since, as is already public knowledge, it is one of the main components in the battle against hunger in our country.

Manuel Mucarre assured us that the first step to be taken will involve a reduction of the crop areas at some cooperatives, in order to make them more functional.

"What we see in some cases is that the cooperatives have very large areas and their yield does not justify this privilege. We think that the smaller the area is, the easier it will be to work it," Manuel Mucarre explained.

Efficient Cooperatives

The Bilene Party economic secretary assured us that, despite the crisis being experienced by the cooperative movement in Bilene, not all of the cooperatives in the district are on the brink of bankruptcy.

He mentioned by way of example the Mangole Farm Cooperative, which has succeeded in doing rather positive work although it has only one tractor which does not function properly.

Established about 5 years ago, the Mangole Farm Cooperative presently has 150 members, who cultivate an area of 150 hectares.

Corn, rice, nhemba beans and butter beans, as well as truck garden crops (including cabbage, kale and onions, among other vegetables) are the main cooperative crops.

Manuel Mucarre said that there is only one regrettable aspect here. This involves the serious shortcomings, noted constantly, in the operation of the

only tractor the cooperative has. This contributes to the fact that often the cooperative workers do not achieve their goals.

One concrete example he gave was the fact that during this season, this cooperative established the goal of cultivating 150 hectares, as in preceding years, but only succeeded in cultivating a little more than 80.

Manuel Mucarre said that examples of this sort are also found in the farm cooperatives in the communal settlements of Messano and Luis Carlos Prestes, also in the same district.

The district of Bilene currently has 20 farm cooperatives, with the operation of more than half of them being regarded as deficient. This district is regarded as one of the best in the fulfillment of the programs for combatting hunger in the province of Gaza.

"The district of Bilene has achieved good production levels, and currently it is facing the problem of placing its surplus products, because of the lack of transportation facilities making shipment to other regions in the province possible," it was announced at the fifth session of the provincial committee recently held in the capital of Gaza.

5157
CSO: 3442/68

MOZAMBIQUE

INHAMBANE RELIGIOUS GROUPS DONATE PUMPS, VEHICLES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] Motor pumps, vehicles, spare parts and other equipment have been donated by religious groups and other bodies in the province of Inhambane. This equipment is intended to alleviate the problems caused by natural catastrophes and the armed bandits.

The Diocese of Libombos, representing the Anglican community of Mozambique in Inhambane, recently delivered 40 water collection pumps to Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela. The donation of that religious group also included spare parts for the repair of damaged pumps and land rover vehicles. The presentation ceremony was held at the Provincial Construction and Water Office in Maxixe.

According to the Diocese of Libombos, the gift was made following a meeting held last year in which party and state leaders in the province and religious groups participated. At that meeting, the areas in which these institutions could contribute in order to alleviate the effects of the drought and the actions of the armed bandits on the victimized population were set forth.

Governor of Inhambane Jose Pascoal Zandamela stressed that this gesture by the Diocese of Libombos was an example of how religious groups can participate in the tasks of national reconstruction.

He urged the workers at the Provincial Construction and Water Office to see to the proper use and maintenance of this equipment, and he said in this connection that the extent of the gift can only be maximized if it is properly used.

Moreover, in support of the rehabilitation activities of the settlements affected by the actions of the armed bandits and the drought, the Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM) and the World Food Program have made six vehicles available to the government of Inhambane. Five of them are half-ton trucks.

Four of the trucks made available by the CCM will be allocated to the program for aid to people displaced from their zones of origin because of the drought and the actions of the armed bandits. They are concentrated in the district

headquarters of Massinga, Morrumbene, Homoine, Panda, in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe, and in the localities of Madava, Mavila and Malova.

The fifth truck, also provided by the CCM, will go to the Seed Production Center in Mubalo, in the district of Homoine. This center, established thanks to a gift from that religious body, has the task of supplying seeds for various crops to the zones in the province affected by the drought.

On its arrival from Maputo, this truck brought 1200 meters of wire netting for poultry breeding at the center.

The arrival of a cart, a tractor and a motorized pump donated by the CCM and also intended for the Mubalo Seed Production Center is expected in Inhambane Province shortly.

The World Food Program, in turn, has given the Muele Children's Center in the city of Inhambane a light vehicle. This center accommodates orphan children whose parents fell victim to the armed bandits and the drought.

Within the framework of the campaign being pursued in the province to aid these children, the members of the Hindu community in the district of Morrumbene recently made a gift of money in the amount of 60,000 meticals.

The gift was presented to the first secretary of the party and administrator of Morrumbene, who said on that occasion that it was the duty of society to create conditions for the healthy development of these children, who like others, need our support and love.

5157
CSO: 3442/68

MOZAMBIQUE

INTEGRATED METALWORKING UNITS IN PROCESS OF CREATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Abdul Carimo]

[Text] The gradual replacement of sizable imports for the industrial sector, in view of the fact that Mozambique is faced with a tremendous shortage of foreign exchange, may come about through the implementation of a national program to create integrated metalworking units. The final study on this project is to be completed by the beginning of the coming year. This is also a project designed to promote the rural development programs and to provide the provinces with the means of resolving problems locally where the repair and replacement of equipment for the programs in the agricultural and industrial sectors are concerned. The program, which is being drafted by the Metal Mechanics Industry Project Office (GAPRICOM), working with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), requires foreign financing and support.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) sponsored an informal meeting of cadres in the GAPRICOM in Maputo yesterday afternoon. Also participating were representatives of the embassies of some European countries which might be potential economic partners for Mozambique, including Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Portugal. Carlos Gulart, representing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, was also present.

The national program for the establishment of integrated metal mechanics units has thus provided one alternative for the gradual reduction of many imports, and it will obviously make it possible to expand industrial activity, since the greater part of the industrial production of Mozambique is located basically in the two main cities in the country, Maputo and Beira.

As a point of departure for the launching of this program, an effort is being made to create a center for production and the development of the metalworking industry in Maputo. It will also pursue such other supplementary activities as high-level technological training and the technological support of the integrated units to be established. It will serve as a measurement and norming center (in cooperation with Eduardo Mondlane University and the testing laboratory, with the support of the United Nations Science and

Technology Fund), and it will develop new projects and raise the vocational level of those individuals who have only basic training.

This center, which will produce high-quality replacement and spare parts, may also, according to the proposal, produce a series of varied products, including gears of all types, reducing mechanisms of low and average power, gear pumps, small compressors, bench vises, windmills and other items. Initially, the metalworking units are to be established in the provinces of Gaza, Manica, Tete and Nampula.

At present, economic and financial feasibility studies are under way. In the end, these will serve as the foundation of the launching of the program to establish the integrated metalworking units. In principle, the study is to be completed in the first 2 months of the coming year, and at that time, another meeting will be held with the representatives of the embassies of the countries which want to participate in the program. Sweden has already announced its interest in participating, and everything will depend on the final studies, following which this country, which has made a valuable contribution to our national economic development, will identify the area in which it can cooperate.

The sections which are to be included in the Center for the Development of the Metalworking Industry in Maputo include centrifugal casting of brass rods and sleeves, boiler factory, machine tools, cutting tool sharpening, heat treatment, welding and painting. The GAPRICOM plans to establish the integrated metalworking unit in Manica at the Chimoio Metallurgical Enterprise, because it is believed to have an adequate dynamic base to justify expansion. It has a boiler shop which produces various types of grinders for grains and hulling machines. It also has a much more limited mechanical workshop which is producing to meet foreign requirements.

On the basis of the study made in this region of the country, it can be regarded as extremely important to establish a mechanical workshop equipped with machinery capable of producing all types of parts, including gears, screws and nuts. In addition, there is also a need for sections dealing with heat treatment and the rewinding of electric motors, as well as a small manual foundry, and welding and painting units.

In Gaza, or more specifically in the city of Xai-Xai, a major need has developed for an integrated metalworking unit which can develop farm programs, since this region, through which the Limpopo River runs, is heavily agricultural. It should be noted that there are many small industrial enterprises in Gaza, and this unit will be designed for the maintenance and repair of farm and transportation equipment.

The integrated unit in Tete may make a valuable contribution to meeting the provincial demand for boilers and various parts. In addition, the city of Tete can obtain various raw materials from the Republic of Zimbabwe or the port of Beira.

The integrated metalworking unit in the province of Nampula will play a relatively important role, since there are major textile plants and other

industries there. In addition, this region, where 2 million persons, more or less, live, has a great agricultural potential.

Work at some of the factories existing in the province of Nampula is currently at a halt because of difficulties in obtaining replacement and other parts for their machinery, and there are also other installations, including the water collection, treatment and distribution station, facing the same dramatic problems.

In fact, the program for establishing integrated metalworking units, to be installed initially in certain provinces in our country, will make it possible to expand industrial activity and can make an important contribution to the rural development programs, apart from providing the provinces with support in repairs and, why not, the modernization of various material resources. In principle, the program will not be the basis for the creation of new enterprises, but rather the proper means of rehabilitating and modernizing those already existing in the sector, mainly in the cities of Tete, Chimoio and Nampula.

5157
CSO: 3442/67

BRIEFS

MAUA COTTON ROTTING--About 40 tons of cotton from the 1984-1985 farm season is still in the warehouses in the district of Maua awaiting transportation to the cotton-ginning plant in Cuamba. The district director of agriculture in Maua who made this fact known at a provincial meeting for this sector held recently in Lichinga added that this cotton is in danger of deterioration if rapid steps are not taken. He also said that for the same reasons, the cotton from that same farm season has not been shipped out of the localities of [place names illegible in original], zones regarded as the chief producers of this strategic export item. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 85 p 3] 5157

NEW LIONE ADMINISTRATOR--The new administrator in the locality of Lione, district of Lichinga, was introduced to the population of that zone in the province of Niassa recently. He is Marcelino Zuber, who previously was employed at the headquarters of the district committee of the FRELIMO Party in Lichinga. This official was introduced during a meeting at which the first secretary of the party and administrator of the district of Lichinga, Jaime Abrahamo Guambe, presided. It will be recalled that Lione has been classified a locality since the new administrative division was put into effect in the province of Niassa at the end of last year. Moreover, information has also been received from the district of Lichinga to the effect that the people in the locality of Chaia recently provided the Armed Forces of Mozambique units stationed at that point in the province of Niassa with large quantities of firewood. The delivery of this wood fuel came about as a result of a voluntary labor campaign in which, in addition to the people, the first secretary of the party and administrator in that locality also participated. This undertaking was designed to establish closer relations between the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] and the people, within the context of the activities carried out in that locality in salute to the 21st anniversary of the launching of the armed national liberation struggle. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 85 p 3] 5157

LICHINGA SEED PRODUCTION--The agronomic station in Lichinga engaged in seed production will utilize an area of about 40 hectares during this farm season for seed tests. This station has operated in Lichinga since 1980, and according to reports, quite positive work has been done in the field of

research on the quality of the seeds being introduced in the province of Niassa. With a view to keeping manpower in the local area, the Lichinga agronomical station has sponsored the building of eight improved housing units for its workers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 85 p 3] 5157

USSR DONATES GIFTS--A donation including various teaching and athletic materials and household utensils is scheduled to arrive in the city of Maputo shortly. This gift, which has already been loaded on a ship in a Soviet port, is intended for the support of the people of Mozambique, and is made up of contributions from Soviet citizens collected through the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. According to Vladimir Svetkov, secretary of that committee, the gift included 10,000 meters of cloth, 50,000 school notebooks, ballpoint pens, various clothing, footwear, sports equipment, beds, aluminum dishes and other domestic articles. This same source said that the gift was sent to the people of Mozambique through the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples (AMASP). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Nov 85 p 1] 5157

CSO: 3442/67

NAMIBIA

EDUCATION COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS PROMOTE MIXED SCHOOLS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 23 Oct 85 p 16

[Article: "Education Ever Greater Issue: Mixed Schools Demanded for South-West Africa"]

[Text] South-West Africa will be getting an entirely multiracial educational system if the recommendations just made by an education committee are accepted.

White South-West Africans are seriously concerned about the future of education in the area after the committee made recommendations in accordance with which control of the various Representative Authorities (second level of government) over education will be abolished. This will mean that White authorities will no longer have control over White education and that this task will be transferred to the multiracial government.

Recommended is a single ministry of education that will administer over all education in the area.

The director of White education, Mr Jan Visser, and his assistant, Mr Jan Brand, have already distanced themselves from the recommendations. They are in favor of culture-distinct education for the various groups in South-West Africa.

White South-West Africans say that if the recommendations of the education committee are accepted, White schools will gradually disappear and make way for mixed schools. Parental access to the schools will also be curtailed, while the entire educational system will be politicized and become an instrument in the hands of the multiracial government.

Eliciting the greatest amount of resistance is the attack on Proclamation AG 8 by the recommendations of the educational committee. Control over "own affairs" by the various representative authorities is entrenched in AG 8. The committee's recommendations mean that AG 8 will effectively be abolished with respect to education.

The committee's recommendations are being interpreted as meaning that the most important goal of education will be the development of "sound human

relations." The official newspaper of the NP [National Party] in South-West Africa, DIE SUIDWESTER, declared in a recent issue that this represents an attempt to establish "one pieced-together, mixed nation without any distinctions, cultural and otherwise--and to use education in order to achieve political objectives."

The newspaper added that for all children the educational system will be attuned primarily to the values and standards of the Third World, with little room for differentiation so that the First World can also come into its own.

Education is in the process of becoming an increasingly political issue in South-West Africa because it is the one area in which separation is still preserved. Alarm among White parents about education forced the chairman of the White authorities, Mr Kosie Pretorius, to issue a reassuring statement in June of this year. Mr Pretorius said that the principle of White education is non-negotiable. Shortly thereafter, he was sharply attacked by members of the government. A Non-White deputy minister, Mr Piet Junius, said that the behavior of people who view certain matters as non-negotiable borders on "irresponsibility."

12271
CSO:3401/38

NIGER

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INSPECTS AINOMA COTTON CROP

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 4 Nov 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Boubaker Soumare: "First Draft for All-Out Development"]

[Text] Answering the call from their president to Nigeriens to go back to the land, officials, businessmen, and peasants in 1982 formed a cooperative (COFOCOPA) to develop the fertile lands that lie along the banks of the Diamangou.

That was the birthday of the Aunoma zone, which extends over 34,680 hectares and today is home to Nigeriens of all classes from every region in the country. They expect to harvest 12,320 tons of cereal grains this year from their nearly 15,400 hectares under cultivation.

These were the pioneers to whom the agriculture minister in charge of the Niamey district on behalf of the Development Corporation, Allele Elhadj Habibou, paid a visit on Saturday to salute them for their contribution to the fight to make Niger self-sufficient in food. The other purpose of the visit was to encourage the Ainoma pioneers to keep up the good work, and to ask them about their problems.

As spokesmen for COFOCOPA, Elhadj Maiga, Elhadj Akoli Daouel, and Idrissa Hassane asked the visitors to get the government to resurface or rebuild the existing roads in the area, so as to obviate the need for a 30-kilometer detour on the way to market. COFOCOPA stands ready to pay a portion of the cost of the work, which will put an end to the zone's present isolation. This will make it possible to get its bountiful crops to market and to feed the region's steadily growing population.

To do this means building a bridge over the Goroubi, which would link the villages of Bokki with Diabou and Baoladie, and Tiela with Diamangou.

The farmers also feel that this way out of their enclave must include an increase in permanent water sources. Those in existence, built with funds from the National Investment Fund (INF) are already inadequate to the needs of the people and their cattle to insure the survival of off-season crops.

The third page of their wish-book concentrates on social amenities. They are asking for establishment of a medical center to provide health services to the resident and seasonal populations, as well as provision of a primary school.

In reply to these voiced wishes, the state will help COFOCOPA to reach its goal. Its members, high-ranking government and army officials, dealers, and humble peasants have made a joint commitment to make Ainoma a model of an integrated development zone.

6182

CSO: 3419/121

NIGER

COTTON MILLS GET EXPLANATION FOR FREE-FALL TEXTILE PRICES

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 5 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Soule Manzo]

[Text] Selling prices for SONITEXTIL cotton textiles are rising (Cf LE SAHEL No 3345 for Tuesday 28 Oct 85).

Mr Anger, who heads the management and accounting department of the French Textile Development Company (CFUT) explains that it is not due to the price of cotton -- which declined by 50 percent in October.

To begin with, Mr Anger told us that cotton production worldwide is adequate, and that is what has brought cotton prices down.

The trend in Niger for the past 2 years toward exports (to France) of its surplus cotton still persists. This happens because the curve of domestic consumption does not keep close enough pace with its production. In this connection, it should be known that in Niger, cotton production was on the order of 4,800 tons of crude cotton in 1985, as compared with 3,878 tons in 1984. Baled cotton -- properly speaking, ginned cotton) is declining in quality because of the lack of fertilizer and despite the use of insecticides and fungicides. This is reflected in the steady shrinkage in fiber-length from year to year.

Despite or because of these factors, the CFDT is sole supplier of its SONITEXTIL.

In March 1985, a ton of cotton was quoted at 662.117 francs -- a price well above its average retail level. Even so, prices began dropping in May. In October, a ton of cotton brought only 383,500 francs to SONITEXTIL. That means selling at a loss.

However, the standardization of product prices in Niger (CPP), applied to the CFDT, of which it is the tutelary agent, would be compensated for the difference between the average sales price per ton and the selling price for the same tonnage when sold at a loss; failing that, the CPPN can "pocket" the profits of the CDFT when it sells its products at a price higher than the going rate.

The CFDT paid 40.5 million in profits to the CPPN in 1984, whereas this year, it is up to the CPPN to make good the CFDT deficit brought on by the drop in cotton prices. This will serve to compensate for the near-50-percent slump in cotton prices.

As a mixed-economy French corporation, CFDT was founded in 1975. An operating agreement was signed with the aim of facilitating its operations and yield, but it expired in 1975. That agreement is subject to renewal each year.

The CFDT's primary purpose is to gin and market cotton. In the event, it had smooth sailing up to the end of the Sixties and into the early Seventies, when a cotton policy was devised and imposed; up to that time, CFDT was handling as much as 12,000 tons of raw cotton.

It did so despite the rise of extension agents in all growing areas, not concentrating solely on cotton. Thanks to that counsel and guidance, estimates say that until September 1984, it was guaranteed by the CFDT prior to the news of the demise of the UNCC. With the UNCC replaced by the National Union of Cooperatives (UNC), observers are wondering what will happen to the extension agents in this sector. Even so, is the issue so crucial as all that?

Cotton-growing is done largely on irrigated lands where the "co-op people" tend to be wealthy. This is more than just a stroke of luck for the CFDT, many of whose transactions must go through the cooperatives.

Since the shutdown of the CFDT gins at Maradi and Gaya, CFDT is counting heavily on the Madaoua plant. Of course, that plant is operating at only 25 percent of capacity, but there are plans to boost that to 35 or 40 percent. The reason is that, in the Maggia valley, Konni produces 88.5 percent of the raw cotton earmarked for the CFDT, as opposed to 7 percent in 1984 for Djirataoua (Maradi), and the rest for Gaya. Once you grasp that, you understand why the Maradi and Gaya gins were closed down. Will they ever be reopened? Nobody seems to think they will, so long as loss-marketing of cotton continues to cause problems that not every cotton company could deal with over times of cotton surpluses -- like these.

Mr Chaleyer, director of the Niamey CFDT branch, will not contradict that statement, although he can solve his problem by simply "remitting" his surpluses to the mother-house in France.

6182

CSO: 3419/121

NIGER

FARM CREDIT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 21 Nov 85 p 3

[Interview with Abdou Issaka, National Agricultural Credit Fund manager, by Mahaman Yalo Bako, at the Agricultural Credit Fund (CNCA); date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the visit of Maina Boukar Moussa to the National Agricultural Credit Fund (CNCA), the manager of this institution, Abdou Issaka, talks about the credit system, the financial situation, and the structures put in place to organize the rural sector into cooperatives.

[Question] Could you give us a rundown of the operation of the agricultural credit system?

[Answer] To understand the operation of agricultural credit in Niger, it must be placed in its context based on the three major axes of the policy of intervention in the rural milieu: training and popularization for the purpose of leading the peasants to organize and adopt more efficient production techniques; equipping the rural sector to make the popularized techniques available; agricultural credit to facilitate acquisition of these techniques.

These three activities were originally developed within a single state agency created in 1962, the Niger Credit and Cooperation Union (UNCC).

It was not until 1967 that the Credit Division of the UNCC was set up as a public establishment with banking prerogatives having the objective of "effecting, within the framework of existing legislation and banking regulations, all financial operations favoring agricultural and pastoral activities, be they in production, marketing, or conversion, as well as fishing and rural cottage industry throughout the entire republic."

The operation, or, more precisely, the system of distribution and collection of the credits rested primarily on the training system from which it rose: inventory of needs at the village level and directing them via the training system through the UNCC network to the CNCA agency. Collection followed exactly the same path. While this procedure permitted reduction of the costs of the credit institution, which, in contrast to the UNCC, receives no subsidy and has to cover its expenses from interest earned on loans, it nevertheless has as a major drawback the blind which the training and

organizational aspect places in the way of performance of our operations so that our activities were unknown both to the very peasants benefiting from them and to national public opinion.

Currently, with the UNCC's drawing back from training and organization, CNCA is spreading a distribution and collection procedure through direct relations with the peasants.

The major emphases of the activities being financed are crop and livestock production following the methods described below: outfitting for plowed cultivation; outfitting for offseason cultivation (wells and enclosures...), feedlots, prefinancing of hydroagricultural management projects, rebuilding livestock populations, etc....

Activities in the area of supply of means of production: by its advances, CNCA allows the Supply Center to establish its inventories of agricultural materials and supplies and allows shops (UCOMA-Zinder, C. DARMA-Dosso, ACREMA-Tahoua) to acquire materials necessary for their production.

Activities in the area of marketing of agricultural products to assure appropriate handling of surpluses.

[Question] What is the financial situation of the CNCA?

[Answer] The financial situation of the CNCA derives from its activities. Currently, this situation is quite strained especially on the level of the treasury because of the frozen credits we hold on what are commonly called the OSEM. There are other strained areas:

--In the UNCC system through supply and marketing activities; first, the debit balance is said to be caused by inadequate subsidies to cover the difference between the cost prices of the Supply Center and the transfer prices to the peasants; second, the amounts not paid to the CNCA at the end of the operation.

--In the ONAHA.

--In the productivity projects (Dosso Project, Maradi and East Central Project).

Those are our major debtors; that is why some people say, rightly, that the financial rehabilitation of the CNCA will be a natural result of the rehabilitation of these major clients which is currently under negotiation within the framework of the Structural Adjustment Program.

That does not mean that we have no collection problems on the level of the peasants who are the beneficiaries of approximately 3.5 billion CFA francs in credit out of overall outstanding CNCA loans of 14 billion.

On this level also, we even have problems caused by the former system of distribution which I call "credit granted but not requested," but we are getting at the base of the problem there: the human and physical environment

in which agricultural credit activity occurs in Niger. Here, we get into the problems of agricultural credit in a Sahelian country like Niger. We have studied it and, without going into the details, I will simply tell you that any political definition of agricultural credit must take into account the constraints unique to this environment.

[Question] What was your connection with the UNCC which became the UNC [National Union of Cooperatives]?

[Answer] I believe I have answered that question, but I will take the opportunity to clear up a misunderstanding.

In fact, the UNCC did not become the UNC; they are two distinct legal entities: a public agency of the state (UNCC) and a private association of rural producers (UNC). This confusion proceeds from the idea, widespread in Nigerien public opinion, that the UNCC was liquidated following bankruptcy. As a matter of fact, with the creation of the UNC, the task entrusted to the UNCC in 1962 was accomplished: it was supposed to promote the organization of the rural sector into cooperatives and to support their village unions on the national level and to disappear according to statute with the advent of the UNC.

Placing the disappearance of the UNCC in its legal context seems indispensable to me for a satisfactory transfer of service from the UNCC to the UNC: the balance of payments and difficulties, the functions to be transferred and consolidated....

We are most interested in this transfer because the agricultural credit which originated in the Cooperative Movement derives all of its meaning from it. And to consolidate itself, the Cooperative Movement needs agricultural credit, the usefulness of which depends on the solidity of the Movement.

12666
CSO: 3419/135

SENEGAL

LD'S BATHILY ASSESSES ADS FUTURE

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 25 Oct-8 Nov 85 pp 10-14

[Interview with Abdoulaye Bathily, secretary general of the Democratic League [LD], by Youssoupha Ndiaye, Saliou Thiam and Sidi Lamine Niass, date and place not specified]

> [Text] Will there always be an ADS [Senegalese Democratic Alliance]? Is it a gang of rioters without any sense of tolerance, democracy and responsibility? These are some of the questions we were interested in, and we broached them to Abdoulaye Bathily, secretary general of the Democratic League, current president of the group.]

[Question] Since 9 September the ADS has been banned. In this situation your only reaction has been to issue statements. Are you planning to go beyond statements of intention and use other means? If so, what?

[Answer] We received from the minister of interior a letter asking us to go through the formalities for recognition as a political party. In our response, we told him that the ADS is neither a political party nor an association. This is why we have never proclaimed the dissolution of our respective parties. Actually, the Alliance is an informal consultative body that was established by legally constituted parties which decided, because of their common perspectives, to undertake joint activities. Our common platform of 13 points says the same thing. In sum, then, the ADS is just like other similar bodies in the past, such as COSU [Coordination of the United Senegalese Opposition], what journalists have called the Refusal Front, CUAPO [expansion unknown], the Suxaali Rew Mi Front, etc., here in Senegal, or the Socialist International and the Socialist Interafrican on the international scene. The administrative authorities have never before felt it necessary to demand the legalization of those other bodies.

Besides, in the letter sent by the minister, it is emphasized that because we have political intentions the ADS must have political objectives. Consequently, it must be a political party. For our part we do not understand why we should come under the law on the basis of our political intentions, when there are many associations which have political aims and

are nevertheless exempt from this same law. This is the case with COSAPAD [expansion unknown], CONAGRISAPAD [expansion unknown], the "Friends of Jean Collin" group, GRESEN [expansion unknown]...

[Question] What are you going to do about the ban?

[Answer] A point of law is at issue in this banning. We have written to the minister of interior, and we are awaiting his answer to the questions we have posed. We will not do anything except wait for his answer to the question of law we have posed.

[Question] And pending the minister's reaction, then, the ADS simply does not exist.

[Answer] The ADS is neither a party nor an association, it is an idea. Now you cannot kill an idea. The ADS is an expression of the people's will which no legislation can dissolve, just like a decision by political parties to unite around their solidly established points of agreement.

[Question] It is also a decision of the opposition parties to undertake joint actions. However, we have not seen any more joint actions since the banning order. Why?

[Answer] The parties are continuing to carry out joint actions...

[Question] What, for example?

[Answer] For example, we submitted a request to the authorities to hold meetings on 11 October...

[Question] But not ADS meetings per se.

[Answer] Never since the creation of the ADS has the ADS as such sent any formal communications to the authorities. This holds as well for the 22 August demonstration. This is because we have never provided for the legal existence of our informal group. It is the minister of interior who has sent his letter to the ADS.

[Question] You say that the ADS has no juridical existence. But if the banning of the ADS is upheld, are you ready to accept such a decision?

[Answer] For us the problem is clear. The ADS is the expression of deep popular aspirations. And under the law political parties have the right to join together and carry out joint actions when not engaged in election campaigns.

[Question] If the government persists in banning your group's activities, what will you do?

[Answer] That is a problem that concerns every member party of ADS, which will analyze the situation as it understands it, for every member of the ADS remains a sovereign party. As for us, the Democratic League, in considering any banning measure, we will analyze both the form and the substance.

[Question] The ADS meeting scheduled for 11 October did not take place because it was prohibited. Why did you not hold this meeting in spite of the ban? Is it because the arrests on 22 August made a deep impression on you?

[Answer] We did not carry out any demonstrations on 22 August. Our activists mobilized because the banning order was not conveyed to us in time. But on 11 October we had been advised in a timely fashion. Naturally we protested, because we think that this decision is a violation of the rights of our legally constituted political parties to organize public demonstrations.

[Question] Does the banning order comply with the requisite formalities?

[Answer] This time the government was at least more careful than last time. It made a considered decision, in a timely way, and brought it to our attention. We are not in agreement with the reasons advanced, because they are not valid. For example, the cultural information night we had scheduled in Diourbel was banned on the pretext that Magal was coming and many people would be traveling. That is not a valid reason.

[Question] You often choose very sensitive occasions, such as the eve of Tabaski or Magal, occasions when large crowds assemble, to hold public demonstrations. Do you do that intentionally?

[Answer] That has nothing to do with it. Moreover, it is not we ourselves who choose these occasions. For example our cultural evening had been scheduled a long time in advance. Also you realize that Magal is actually scheduled for later on. In addition, at the very time our event was banned, PS [Socialist Party] advance teams were meeting in the same region.

[Question] How far will you go along with the orders banning your public activities? Will you continue to oppose these decisions just by verbal reactions and communiques?

[Answer] Look at what is happening in South Africa. Continuous denial of freedoms leads to what is happening in that country. One cannot keep on suppressing the rights of others and expect that the latter will sit still for it. What are we going to do? We are only one responsible member party of the Democratic League. It is impossible to say what we are going to do in another month or two.

[Question] In the wake of the 22 August demonstration, you were accused of acting irresponsibly and undermining democracy. Is there any truth to the accusation?

[Answer] I have no particular comment to make about that. We must be clear about what we mean by responsible and what it means to implement democracy. Does implementing democracy mean to suppress the rights of others and monopolize means of expression?

[Question] When you are accused of inciting the people to riot, what is your answer?

[Answer] But we are not rioters--we are revolutionaries. The LD is a revolutionary party, and it hopes to lead the people toward revolution.

[Question] How do you see this popular uprising that you think occurs when the people are suppressed? Would it be a spontaneous demonstration, or a demonstration effectively channeled by parties such as the Democratic League?

[Answer] The people always organize themselves in an appropriate way. We are a party that was established to change the lives of the Senegalese. And that is what we are working for. At present, the popular masses are watching what is happening. Look at how democratic and organized labor freedoms are being restricted today. What forms are these protests and this resistance going to take? It is impossible to say.

[Question] But are you ready to support that resistance?

[Answer] Well, of course we are prepared to support those who are defending their freedom.

[Question] Even if they take to the streets?

[Answer] We will never tell the people to take to the streets. If they want to, they are doing it for themselves. It is in any case not up to us to tell them.

[Question] For some time the ADS has been collaborating with the Suxaali Rew Mi Front. Is that a first step toward a broader unification of the opposition?

[Answer] The ADS is an idea, as I just told you. Broader unification of the opposition is also a part of the same idea, and there is no artificial means of imposing unity on the opposition. The LD/MPT [Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party] is working for broader unification.

[Question] It is necessary to bring an idea to life. But how can you do this if you do not undertake palpably political activities?

[Answer] We have scheduled meetings which have been banned, but their impact has not been affected. Look at what the ruling power has done about southern Africa since 22 August. Before that demonstration, had there been

much stir about Abdou Diouf's trip to southern Africa, or the government media campaign against apartheid?

[Question] Are you claiming that Diouf's trip to the Front Line countries and the anti-apartheid campaign in the press were motivated by the 22 August march? Is that not too pretentious?

[Answer] We are convinced that this march contributed strongly to popularization of the idea of support to, and solidarity with, the South African people.

[Question] In Europe as everywhere else, the idea of supporting the oppressed people of South Africa had reached a stage where it was necessary for leaders to do something. One cannot hold the presidency of the OAU [Organization for African Unity] without taking this into account. But the point is have you not tried to exploit this situation for political ends?

[Answer] You know, I have followed the southern Africa issue very closely. Thirteen years ago I taught a course on apartheid in the Literature Department. I have even done several radio and television shows about this dire situation. I have followed the evolution of the southern Africa issue here in Senegal very attentively. In Europe there has been an anti-apartheid movement for a long time. The present scope of the movement is nothing compared to what it was in 1976. But in 1976, what was happening here, at the height of the Soweto rebellion? Nothing, only the dispatches from the press agencies.

It has often been said that the ADS parties have been trying to capture or exploit this issue. No, if the ADS parties want to hold a demonstration on domestic issues, that is their responsibility. The truth is that this question of southern Africa is extremely important. It is inconceivable that in America and Europe popular movements are springing up to make Americans and Europeans more aware of the southern Africa problem--and collecting money, organizing meetings and marches, etc. to that end--while in Africa itself, and more particularly in Senegal, nothing is happening. The idea of the 22 August march came exclusively out of that context, and we concluded that something had to be done.

[Question] But since Diouf's return from Addis Ababa, all informed observers knew that the new president of the OAU would be going to southern Africa.

[Answer] Well, how then can one comprehend the fact that his government countenances a UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] mission in Dakar, when UNITA is an ally of South Africa, which is arming it against Angola? So do not talk to me about a disinterested and considered determination to help the peoples of southern Africa.

[Question] So you suggest that Diouf's trip was only for show?

[Answer] If it was not just for show, let us see some proof to the contrary. We are asking the government to make a solemn and public statement that it has broken relations with UNITA and that UNITA leaders will be expelled from Senegal.

[Question] Where does the ADC stand ideologically?

[Answer] The ADS has no ideology, it has a 13-point platform. However, every member party of ADS has its own ideology, its program, and maintains its own juridical status, and its political and ideological independence. The proof that this grouping is viable can be seen in all it has done on the national scene in such a short time of existence.

[Question] What has the ADS actually done?

[Answer] Did you not come here today for an interview because it aroused your interest?

[Question] One member party of the ADS is facing an ideological crisis. Is that because this party has lost its independence by joining the ADS?

[Answer] If there is a problem, it is an internal one within that party, and it is entirely up to that party to resolve it. What is certain is that there is no alienation between parties within the ADS.

[Question] To come back to the ADS as an idea, how can it be brought to life when all its public activities have been banned?

[Answer] The ADS was not born just to hold meetings. Its charter does not limit it to that.

[Question] Without meetings or other public activities of any large scope, what impact could your demands have?

[Answer] In some countries there are no political parties. But the people still carry on their struggle.

[Question] How will your struggle be carried out?

[Answer] We will take our actions and you will see them for yourself when the time is ripe.

[Question] The positions of the government and the opposition are becoming increasingly polarized. How can this impasse be broken?

[Answer] We do not think the problem can be dismissed that way. In reality, the rights of one side are being suppressed, and it is natural for the other side to fight this injustice. So if there is an impasse, it is within the government itself.

[Question] So in your view it is the government which is at an impasse. But even if that is true, it is trying to break through the impasse, for example by a search for "consensus." Are you tempted to take the outstretched hand?

[Answer] We are not interested in achieving a consensus with the PS. Nor are we interested in governing in tandem with a party which has created the critical situation the country now faces. We are still going to demand all our rights and prerogatives.

9516
CSO : 3419/100

SENEGAL

PAPER PUBLISHES ACCOUNTS OF TORTURE OF CASAMANCE DETAINEES

Names of Detainees

Dakar FLASH FAGARU in French Oct 85 p 3

[Text] The events of 22 August 1985 that resulted in the "trial of shame" of 28-30 April 1985 enabled our party the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD-PMT) and the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS) to penetrate the mystery surrounding the fate of the Casamance detainees.

Some 148 Casamance political detainees are languishing in Abdou Diouf's jails (142 men and six women) under common law status without trial. We publish the list of 142 men as follows.

Auguste Sambou, Bernard Tendeng, Malamine Goudiaby, Jean Badji, Idrissa Badji, Marcelina Gomis, Masoika, Becaye Camara, Moussa Bodian, Famara Sonko, Albert Coly, Abdou Badji, Malamine Bassene, Antoine Diatta, Aliou Sane, Mamadou Goudiaby, Souleymane Badji, Abhdoulaye Kanga Diatta, Ibrahima Badiane, Moussa Diouf Sagna, Tbou Dieme, Mamina Sane, Hilaire Tendeng, Loulou Tendeng, Malick Sagna, Abdoulaye Diedhiou, Matar Bassene, Sirifo Bassene, Emmanuel Bassene, Idrissa Diedhiou, Ba Manga, Mamadou Sane, Lountang Sane, Mamadou Dieme, Souleymane Badji, Leon Bassene, Theophile Sagna, Ibrahima Diedhiou, Ibrahima Bassene, Malang Diedhiou, Mamadou Sane, Ibou Diedhiou, Kekoye Dieme, Ediounga Bassene, Souleymane Sane, Malamine Goudiaby, Helariou Dadji, Leon Niafouna, Yaya Diedhiou, Lansana Diedhiou, Mamadou Sadio, Mohamde Diedhiou, Aliou Sane, Idrissa Bongo Badiane, Alansa Diedhiou, Ibou Mane, Omar Mane, Jackaria Sambou, Ousmane Tamba, Abdoulaye Coly, Mamadou Dieme, Adama Sonko, Djibril Coly, Landing Diedhiou, Ibou Diedhiou, Atab Sane, El-Hadji Drame, Ampa Diatta, Francois Diatta, Singlo Sambou, Amadou Badji, Malafi Tamba, Ousmane Badji, Ansoumane Sane, Nfally Dieme, Albert Diatta, Mamadou Diatta, Sirifou Sagna, Nfamara Djiba, Siaka Diedhiou, Moussa Badji, Landing Tamba, Hamidou Diedhiou, Alfousseyni Faboure, Ismaila Diatta, Atou Zezar, Samboudiang Sane, El Hadji Sane, Abdoulaye Dieme, Sadibou Sane, Ibou Badji, Yaya Sane, Kaba Sane, Aliou Dieme, Bacary Badji, Oumar Ndoye, Lamine Expe Diene, Ansoumana Dieme, Ibrahima Bassene, Clement Sambou, Joachim Assine, William Diedhiou, Ousmane Diedhiou, Leger Badji, Birame Dieme, Ousmane Diedhiou, Leon Bassene, Adrien Manga, Hassoum Diedhiou, Felix Sambou, Moustapha Sane, Dafe Sane, Malamine Badji, Gaston Diedhiou, Bacary Sane, Idrissa Bodian, Boubacar Badiane, Ibrahima Diedhiou, Seydou Diedhiou, Daouda Diedhiou, Ousmane Sane, Malamine Dieme,

Kamara Dieme, Souleymane Diatta, Bacary Papya Dieme, Bacary Diedhiou, Souleymane Diatta, Djibril Diedhiou, Sidaty Diedhiou, Moustapha Sambou, Ibou Camara, Oumar Manga, Matar Manga, Jean-Pierre Bassene, Leopold Tendeng, Aliou Sane, Leopold Sagna, Ousmane Badji, Seudou Dieme, Landing Diedhiou, Souleymane Bassene, Souleye Bassene.

Editorial on Detentions

Dakar FLASH FAGARU in French Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "That Never Again"]

[Text] On several occasions we have condemned in our paper the arbitrary action and violence by the government against the popular elements and their organizations.

According to our understanding, the press has the duty to draw attention to these aggressions, to condemn them in order to create the necessary pressures and struggles to end them. Hence, in the past we have denounced without reserve the violation of trade union freedoms, arbitrary punishment of trade unionists, and repression of workers' strikes.

More recently, we have paid close attention to elimination of political freedoms: prohibition of public demonstrations by the parties such as that on 22 August and the meetings of 11 October in Dakar, Thies, Louga, and Saint-Louis, use of massive repressive forces against the parties, and arrests.

Today, we offer you a vivid report on the 148 Casamance political detainees languishing without trial in the prisons under common law prisoner status.

The torture they have undergone and the sufferings they are continuing to experience are reported here without evasion. Their revelations are intolerable, and must be known to the general public in order to establish the bases for the national and international campaign, sponsored by our Central Committee at its special session on 5 and 6 October, for freeing these 148 Senegalese citizens.

Appeal to Every Conscience

No one has the right to treat another human being like they have been treated. This must never happen again in our country. And to prevent this, we must all assume our responsibilities. The great majority of Senegalese, including our party, condemn any division of the country, whether southern or not. That is well known. What is involved is the policy that produced the independentist movement, the brutal and unintelligent means of confronting this movement, the massive arrests of innocent, and the torture and many forms of suffering that these people have undergone. Democratic organizations, political parties, cultural clubs, men of culture, jurists, religious leaders, journalists, simple citizens: an appeal to every conscience.

The whole country must mobilize to put an end to the nightmare of these men, to reconcile part of Casamance with the rest of the country, and to restore a sense of respect for man, respect for the rights of man.

Detainees' Testimony

Dakar FLASH FAGARU in French Nov 85 pp 3-10

/Text/ The Senegalese Government has always claimed that there are no political detainees in Senegal in order to portray itself to international opinion as a genuinely democratic regime that has no domestic political problem. The opposition as a whole has always condemned this duplicity while calling for freeing of the Casamance political detainees. Until 22 August 1985 it did not know how many there were.

Indeed, it was the arrests on that now historic date and the detention at the "100 Square Meters" Central Prison of leaders and members of the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS) that enabled us to penetrate the mystery surrounding the fate of the 148 Casamance political detainees (142 men and six women). The Socialist Party (PS) regime refuses to grant them that status, and is holding them under the inhumane and humiliating conditions of common law prisoners.

Why were they arrested? How were these arrests carried out? What physical and moral torture did they undergo before their transfer to the Central Prison? So many questions that our presence in the "Hall of Silence" enabled us to clarify.

Ignored Regions

Since December 1979, Casamance region has experienced an instability due to a ruinous policy by a regime incapable of solving the serious living problems of the Senegalese masses: school uprisings savagely repressed with killing of a high school student by the police, repeated demonstrations against repression by the women of Ziguinchor in the streets and outside the government building, and the march of 28 December 1982 on the government building. The demonstrators took down the Senegalese flag and replaced it with a white flag with cries of "Long live independent Casamance." Since these events, a very violent repression has extended over the entire Casamance, which is now under a state of permanent siege.

The policy of resignation, waste, and duplicity that has prevailed since the "independence" in 1960 has resulted in the ignoring of the outlying regions such as Senegal Oriental, Fleuve and Casamance. The result is a worsening of the contradictions among the rural masses and all the sectors of life in these regions, which no longer have clear prospects in this situation.

The social inequalities have widened, producing frustration. In Fleuve region the solution is exodus to the Ivory Coast, Zaire and Congo, and particularly to France; in Senegal Oriental it is exodus to France; in Casamance people look to Dakar for a solution.

Furthermore, since independence the Senegalese leaders have committed a series of "blunders" that have further contributed to the frustration. Thus, during the 1978 election campaign, Senghor told the transfixed people of Sedhiou: "If you want liberation of Casamance, vote PS on 26 February 1978 (!!!) During the same period, he flatly told a big crowd at Bognona: "I have come to realize the Senegality of Casamance" (!!!) More recently, the current President of the Republic Abdou Diouf, then prime minister, without turning a hair told journalists who had asked him his impressions of his trip to Casamance: "I have returned from a beautiful country" (!!!) We could give many examples. Thus, even our leaders have contributed by their statements to the confusion of the people wondering whether they belong to Senegal, given the abandonment of the region, which can only be reached by crossing another country, Gambia.

The quarrels within the PS, which have often turned to tragedy (some deaths during a pitched battle at Bignona, including use of firearms), have aggravated the situation.

Though some believe that the ultimate solution is a break with the rest of the country, there are many who have looked to the opposition, which talks about unity of the country and elimination of the PS regime, which has sole responsibility for the present situation.

Thus, all the demonstrations, peaceful and then violent such as Casamance has witnessed since December 1982, are the expression of a growing popular dissatisfaction. Since then it has been in a state of siege.

Bloody Night

There are several kinds of arrests.

--Some were carried out during the "bloody night," when Ziguinchor, in a state of siege, was invaded at dawn by armed men who had come by land and water (Casamance river). The struggle between the independentists and repression forces took place at dawn, at the time when the vendors were going to the market to prepare their stalls. Shots rang out in the market area and innocent people were caught between two fires. Many fell by bullets, and others tried to find shelter but were apprehended and charged.

--During the combing operations in the forest, farmers, palm wine growers or simple travelers were seized and forced by torture to say that they were independentists.

Settlement of Accounts

--The final category of arrests is of a political nature: the result of struggle among factions in the PS, getting rid of "embarrassing individuals" by "selling" them to the security forces. All that is needed is a letter or simple denunciation for the gendarmerie to grab one without warning, and bully and torture to force one to "confess," if one does not want to die like those who had protested their innocence to their last breath. These arrests can also result from obvious political rivalries between PS members losing

momentum and members of the opposition who are more and more listened to. The scenario is always the same: denunciation, arrest, torture, confession or death, then transfer either to the common ditch or to Dakar. In Dakar, the same scenario: torture, reaffirmation of confession or refusal, and in the latter case death. During the torture sessions, individuals are forced to denounce others.

We were able to directly question many detainees about the circumstances of their arrest. We present here some of these testimonies.

Question: "What village are you from?

Answer 1: "I am from ... village. I do not know why I was arrested. I was PS, I had won in the renewals but someone else had been put in, so I had resigned. I was returning from the fields when I learned that my home had been surrounded by gendarmes. My wives were crying. When I arrived, the commander struck me, gendarmes undressed me, and I was thrown in a truck. On the way I was insulted 'dirty Diola, so you want your independence! You will see.'

"When I said that I was not independentist, I received a gun butt blow on the head. I fainted."

Arrests for No Reason

Answer 2: "I am from ... village. I was coming from the mosque when gendarmes threw themselves on me and put me in a truck, making accusations. They did not even give me time to see my family."

Answer 3: "In my village, I told the people not to go and vote for the PS but to stay home. For my party has no candidate in our rural community. I am from .... The PS political figure swore that I would regret what I had done. Two days later the gendarmes arrested me and took me to Ziguinchor, where I have really suffered."

Answer 4: "I am from .... I am a butcher. I sell pork in Ziguinchor market. Thus, I had got up at about 5 a.m. to kill the animal. A few moments later I heard boom, boom! I saw people running away and crying, and I did the same. I was arrested and beaten so badly that I almost died."

"Guerra"

We met some detainees who understood neither Joola, Mandika, nor even less Wolof. They came from Guinea Bissau as seasonal workers. We were able to question them using an interpreter.

Question: "What did you come to Casamance to do? Where were you arrested?

Answer 1: "I am from Guinea Bissau. I was to be married, and I had come to find work in order to get ready. Two days after my arrival I was arrested. I did not even know what they were saying to me. In my country, there was the liberation war against the Portuguese. But I came here for another reason, not for war." (He stressed the word "guerra".)

Answer 2: "I came to Casamance to look for work as a seasonal worker. A woman in Ziguinchor paid me to clear her garden, which is behind the airfield. I finished my task. On the road back to town I met soldiers, who took away my machete and put me in a truck. I even urinated blood."

After them, two other detainees also spoke.

Eve of My Wedding

Answer 3: "I was arrested on the eve of my wedding. I am a solid member of (...) The PS official came to see me because I was annoying him. In the evening, when I had just tied up the celebration bull in the courtyard in front of the house, the commander ordered me to follow him. On the way, he told me that he had been informed that I was independentist."

Answer 4: "They only criticized me for being an enthusiastic supporter of the Casa-Sport. I did not understand at all. What made me angry was that we were refused the status of political detainees, though we were arrested for political reasons. You will permit me to add that the prison has matured our companions a lot. People have been arrested without knowing anything. They have learned a lot under torture and in this Rebeus prison. Also, your visit was helpful for many who were not familiar with most of the parties struggling today.

South American Methods

"We hope that you will get out, I am virtually convinced that you will get out as quickly as possible. The 148 Casamance detainees, of whom I am one, are not representative taken individually. What are we? Petty officials, peaceful farmers or vendors. They can hold us with impunity virtually for years, but you are leaders. Keeping you in prison would be a big risk. You are a little like coals in one's hand."

We cannot print all that was said by these detainees, who were eager to tell how they had been savagely mistreated. These were feelings that had been long suppressed, a smoldering anger like lava that has boiled in the chest since the day of arrest. Some were afraid to talk, but very quickly shed this fear and then it became difficult to stop them. They clung to us like a drowning person a plank. They have really experienced torture.

It is here that the whole reality of the progressive slide toward dictatorship is revealed. All kinds of methods are used to extract confessions from innocent people: burning of sensitive parts, electric current on the tongue and sexual organs, uninterrupted beatings; withholding for days of food and drink to force confessions; methods worthy of the South American dictatorships, such as tying hands and feet, with a stick passed between legs

and arms and the victim hung up for hours; and applying punishment to the body at intervals.

One would not believe one was in Senegal when hearing the detainees describe the tortures experienced. We will give you some of the answers.

Like a Pig

Question: "Were you tortured? If yes, how?"

Answer 1: "Certainly I was tortured. No Casamance detainee has escaped the rule. After being beaten for a long time, the commander shouted at me: 'Then you confess? You were with whom?' 'Confess what? What are you accusing me of?' I replied panting. 'So, you don't know,' he retorted. He ordered them to change the method. They tied my hands and feet, passed a stick through and hung me up, buttocks down, like one carries a pig. As naked as the day I was born, the guards relieved themselves on me. They took turns with whips, and I could no longer speak. Several times I fainted. For 2 days I stayed in this position without food or drink. Then I 'confessed.' You understand, I accepted what they wanted to make me accept in order to get them to stop punishing my body. After that I talked, I talked a lot and I always responded 'yes, yes.' I thought it was all over when I was moved to Dakar. It was worse. The people in Ziguinchor were no match for those in Dakar. I believe it was at the gendarmerie on Rue Vincens (de Thiong--Ed.).

It Was Terrible

We endured interminable days in a cellar without food or drink. It was terrible. I still shiver when I think about it. One detainee died there as a result of his injuries. Another is now paralyzed. What I saw and endured I had seen in the movies. I had never thought that somewhere in this world there were men who did this to other men. For me it was theater. I had never thought that in my own country, especially in one of the first colonies civilized, there were such methods."

Answer 2: "I do not think I will describe to you what I experienced. I do not want to think about it anymore. I have never been involved in politics. I am neither PS nor opposition. I did not even know what it was. My world was confined to palm wine collecting during the dry season and rice growing when it rained. Now I do not know what I will do if I emerge alive from here."

Question: "Tell us a little about how you were tortured."

Answer 2: "They beat me the whole day and almost the whole night. I was hungry and thirsty. I believe I fainted. At any rate, the next day I asked for water. What did they bring me? Urine!! I am telling you, urine!! I refused. Then they attacked me again with whips and opened my mouth to force me to drink. I immediately vomited, but there was nothing in my stomach. After that they gave me electric shock in the lower abdomen. Then I cried out and cried out, and then saw all white. I do not know what happened in the meanwhile. When I regained consciousness, the person beside me was dead. He

was bathed in blood. It was then that I knew fear. I did not want to die like that. I 'confessed' what they wanted me to say. In Dakar, I quickly accepted all they wanted me to accept. I had learned from what had happened at Ziguinchor. But that did not prevent tortures of all kinds accompanied by insults."

"Had I Offended a Bakine?"

Answer 3: "As for me, it was electric shock that I endured. I was given it everywhere, in places where it hurt the most. I yelled so loud that they put a cloth in my mouth to muffle my cries. I did not know what had happened to me. Had I offended a bakine? (The bakine is the fetish or altar where the Joola hold religious ceremonies to invoke Ata Emit, the supreme god--Ed.). Had I forgotten a sacrifice? I called for help from all my dead ancestors. They threatened me with death if I did not 'confess.' Then I said 'yes.' I did that to avoid dying like a dog. After arriving in Dakar, I went more than a week without food. We were like animals. Then I lost all hope. I understood that they were going to kill us or let us die. Our first days in the cellar of the Courthouse were something else..."

"Don't Kill Me"

Answer 4: You asked me if I was tortured! Who was not? In my case, they made me smoke cigarettes in my nostrils. And they put out butts in my ears like an ashtray. Look at these scars. These are only the burns. I do not know how many cigarettes I was able to smoke in this way. They would not let me exhale the smoke through my mouth. I cannot describe what I felt. I wanted to die to stop it all. When I heard someone else scream beside me: 'Don't kill me! No! No!' and then I heard gasps like a sheep with its throat cut, then I shouted that I was independentist. I was dizzy and vomited. It was then that the blows came with such violence that I fainted."

Question: "You say that some died from torture."

Answer 1: "Yes, I was with the chief of a village of Casa (historical province which gave its name to Casamance--Ed.). They killed him before my eyes, and that is why I 'confessed' everything so as not to die."

Question: "There are now six women in Rufisque prison. Have they also been tortured?"

Truncheons in Their Sex Organs

Answer 1: "Many died at Ziguinchor. They endured the most foul tortures. I am ashamed to tell them. You know truncheons? They bared the women and after beating them stuck truncheons into their sex organs.

"Young men did this to old women incapable of doing any wrong! You understand! I do not know where they learned all that!"

Answer 2: "What happened to the women was worse than we experienced. A man can be bare before another man, regardless of age. But a woman bare in front of a 'child,' a man! They also used electric shock on sensitive parts. One woman even had an abortion. Some of them will never again be able to bear a child. When I think of all that has happened to us, and when I saw it in the films, I fear for the future. Our relatives are afraid to visit us lest they be arrested. We have experienced terrible moments, but I told myself that God will not abandon us because we are innocent. They know where those really responsible are. It is just that they are afraid to go and find them where they are. Instead, they throw themselves on poor and defenseless innocent people to show their superiors that they are good soldiers in order to win promotion. People have used us to climb the 'ladder of rank,' but they haven't dared to go and flush out those in the bush. I am sure the government knows we are innocent, and that the forces sent to Casamance have committed abuses, but how can it dispose of us? Hold a trial for 148 detainees in the current crisis situation?

With the Bandits

As we have already said, the PS regime resuses to give them political prisoner status. They are put in with the prisoners, thieves, and highway bandits, criminals, etc. No difference in treatment. The lucky ones have a bed, while most sleep on the ground on a mattress without bedding. The cells, which are indescribably unsanitary, hold between 15 and 30 detainees and have a small toilet hole in the corner for everyone's use.

Question: "How have you been treated in the Central Prison? We have observed that you are allowed outside all day. Has that always been true?"

Answer 1: "They were afraid of us and we were regarded as dangerous criminals. It was very tough in the beginning. No contact with outside, and even among ourselves it was total isolation. Some cracked; it was the first time for everyone being in prison. We had the impression that they wanted to convince us that we were really dangerous. Then the vise gradually loosened."

Answer 2: "The food is very bad. Since you arrived we have had a feast. They have improved the menu."

In fact, in the improved menu we found food worthy of a pig sty. For 8 days, the luxury dish was Moroccan couscous with a sauce that a starving dog would have refused to eat. When we were told that this was a 10-fold improvement, we wondered what they were giving to prisoners.

Silence of the Court

Answer 3: "After a few months, we began to receive something from friends and relatives: some food, money, etc. However, one dawn, when everyone was sleeping, the siren sounded and police fell upon the petrified detainees. Everyone was forced to go out, they searched even the mattresses, pockets, underwear. At one moment I thought they were going to kill us. All our money was taken, because they said we were not allowed to keep money on us. What happened to that money?

Answer 4: "Today our nightmare is the silence of the authorities, the silence of the court, and the investigations have ended. We are not being tried, nor are we being freed. I fear for our country! Blood, always the blood of innocents, until when? Senghor is not a Muslim yet he never did what Abdou Diouf has been doing. He was sensitive. Yes, a president must be tough, but not with the weak and the poor! I would have applauded if Abdou Diouf had forced all these moneybags to cough up their fraudulent gains. However, what has he done? It is we poor who are being imprisoned without trial because this poses no risk. But he should know that nothing is eternal!"

We thus received many testimonies from these men all living in hope of future release. The people must demand the release of the Casamance political detainees. We must mobilize national and international public opinion so that other voices can join with ours to speed the process of liberation of the 148 Casamance political detainees.

Editor's comment: So the People Will Know!

Our publication of these loathsome descriptions is not prompted by a desire for sensationalism, still less in order to discredit the institutions, but to remain faithful to those suffering in obscurity in heart and flesh.

These facts afflict the conscience and call out to all of us. And one can rightfully ask the following question: "Are we in a policed freedom?" Let all join their voices with ours so that the people will know!

9920
CSO: 3419/108

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH LIBYA--Cooperation between Senegal and the Libyan Arabic Jamahirya, which disappeared after diplomatic relations were broken, is being resumed. The first concrete expression was Tripoli's gift of 2,000 tons of rice and 2,500 tons of sorghum, which was presented on 11 October to Mr Amadou Dieng, commissioner for food security, by Mohamed Cheddadi, the first secretary of the Moroccan Embassy. The two officials expressed the hope that it would only be the first step, which is undoubtedly a hope shared by both peoples. Libya is setting a wonderful example of South-South cooperation by providing this aid, which comes at a time when our country--which has long been ravaged by drought and increasingly invaded by the desert--urgently needs grain. And this cooperation is in line with the commitments made solemnly at the OAU summit meeting just before the most recent one. Let us hope that it will continue to grow, to the benefit of all the peoples of Africa. [Text] [Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 25 Oct-8 Nov 85 p 14] 9516

9516
CSO: 3419/100

SOMALIA

JUSTICE MINISTER VIEWS USSR, ETHIOPIAN RELATIONS

Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 18 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] In his interview with ROSE AL-YUSUF the Somali minister of justice and waqfs, Hasan 'Abdallah Farah, said: "There are allegations and reports--unsupported by facts--that the enemies of Somalia have been trying to circulate recently in certain Arab papers regarding its devotion to Arabism and Islam and particularly its belief in a just peace with its neighbors in the Horn of Africa."

He said that these poisonous allegations appeared following the abrogation of the treaty of friendship between Somalia and the USSR in 1978. "That was when we discovered the Soviet Union's surprising reneging on support and backing for the Somali people's aspirations regarding its national unity. This change in attitude was expressed concretely in the USSR's alliance with Ethiopia and the political, economic, and military support it gave to the war experienced by the region of Western Somalia. This support was sufficient to enable Ethiopia to occupy cherished portions of the motherland in the districts of Balambal and (Haldajab) in the (Galka'yu) region which is tremendously rich in livestock resources."

The Somali minister of justice continued: "Ethiopia has recruited the anti-regime dissidents, such as 'Abdallah Yusuf and his group, and is supporting them with money and arms to carry out sabotage operations and guerrilla warfare using these occupied areas as a base. But Ethiopia has interned these elements again and is killing them, fearing that their national consciencenes will awaken and that they will turn against Ethiopia's expansionist designs to increase its domination at the expense of the territory of the Republic that is internationally recognized!"

A propos of the statement made by President Husni Mubarak at the end of his visit to Somalia in which he said that Egypt is prepared to mediate to resolve Somalia's differences with Ethiopia, he said: "Somalia believes in a just peace that guarantees the national rights of the various countries in the Horn of Africa. President S'ad Barre, in his Revolution Day speech last 12 October, reaffirmed his readiness to negotiate with Ethiopia to resolve the standing problems between the two countries, at any time and place that the Addis Ababa government might choose!"

Hasan 'Abdallah Farah, who at present is visiting Cairo to take part in the Islamic conference of Sunni ulema, received his certificate as 'alim and his MA degree from al-Azhar University. He was a leader of the Somali League until Somalia became independent in 1960. Those were the days when the Egyptian diplomat Kamal-al-Din Salah was martyred on 17 Ramadan 1957 and when the late president Jamal 'Abd-al-Nasir met with the Somali students in Cairo and said to them: "Have no fear, for we know that imperialism was behind his murder," and then ordered that their allowances be increased and that they be granted greater scope for admission to universities and institutes in order to prepare cadres capable of steering the government when Somalia attained its independence..!!

Regarding Somali's devotion to Arabism and Islam, the minister of justice and waqfs presents some basic facts:

"In Article 3 of the permanent constitution we took pains to stress that Islam is the religion of the state. Consequently, any law that does not conform with this fact is null and void!"

"In Somalia we are now engaged in the fourth Arabicization campaign that we are making our own effort to carry out. Arabic has become the second official lanague, after Somali. Any citizen working for the government who fails the Arabic-language examination is fired immediately."

"Somalia is Shafi'i Muslim from one end to the other and is sincere in its Arabism. This is our choice and our fate, which led us to resolve to join the Arab League and to participate seriously in all Islamic conferences."

"At the end of the 1970's Somalia was making all-out preparations to host the Arab summit. But unanticipated political circumstances prevented it from taking place, despite the huge expenses we had incurred to emphasize our Arab identity and our linkage with the fate of the Arabs."

At the conclusion of his interview he said: "Somalia, both government and people, is most eager to keep its relations with its sister country Egypt vital and sacred. We know very well that Egypt is aware of the falsity of the lies that our enemies are circulating about Somalia regarding our devotion to Islam and Arabism. Egypt also knows our firm belief in right, justice, and peace for ourselves and for the other peoples and countries that are neighbors of ours."

12541/6662
CSO: 3404/3

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA--A ceremony for the exchange of instruments ratifying the agreement to establish the Yugoslav-Togolese Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation yesterday morning. The agreement in question had been signed in Belgrade on 4 October 1984. The Togolese side was represented by Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau, minister of interior, and acting minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The Yugoslav side was represented by Ljubomir Andjelkovic, Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Togo. The agreement, ratification of which was authorized by Order No 85-8 dated 28 March 1985, establishes a commission responsible for studying the possibilities for promoting and strengthening economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations between Togo and Yugoslavia. It will also enable our two governments to determine their areas of cooperation following thorough study, and it will further help to reinforce the profitable and mutually advantageous relations existing between our two countries. The agreement becomes effective today. [Excerpt] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 30 Oct 85 pp 1, 4] 11798

PRISON FOR NOT CARRYING ID--Every Mauritian aged 18 or over will be required to possess a multipurpose identity card issued by the Ministry of Social Security. Every offender will be subject to a maximum penalty of 5 years in prison or a fine not to exceed 10,000 rupees. Those are the two points to remember in the National Identity Card Bill that will soon be submitted to the Legislative Assembly. If the bill making identity cards compulsory is passed, the Representation of People Act will also be amended to reflect the change. Identity cards will be an important element in coming elections, because every voter will have to present his identity card before placing his ballot in the ballot box. The decision to make identity cards compulsory was announced officially during the presentation of the 1985-1986 budget. [Excerpt] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 27 Oct 85 pp 1, 7] 11798

CSO: 3419/112a

NATION REGAINS CREDIBILITY FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

Brussels NORD-SUD in French Nov-Dec 85 pp 12,13

[Article by Pierre Alexandre: "And Yet... Zaire, a Model?"]

> [Text] We have seen that it is at the price of mortgaging its future that Zaire has tried to keep the promises made to the IMF. As a matter of fact, it has been cited as an example by the IMF and has been called the "Zairian model." It has regained its credibility among Western investors. Why?

Economics has its fashions: after the Swedish and the Japanese "model," why not the Zairian "model"? This question -- stated more as a proposal -- came from Jacques de Groote, administrator of the International Monetary Fund and of the World Bank.

In fact: Zaire really did respect its commitments with regard to the IMF. Three hundred twenty-five million dollars of the foreign debt were repaid in 1984! Same relief at the strictly national level. Still last year, state income exceeded expectations: 27.3 billion zaires. However, there was a slight budgetary deficit, figured at 3.6 billion zaires, or 3.4 percent of the gross domestic product. A slip which is at the very least forgivable, all the more so as it was 3.9 percent in 1983 and 10.5 percent in 1982...

But let us return to our "model"... At first sight, Kinshasa has not changed. The tall bronzed outline of the SOZACOM [Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores] building, symbol of mineral wealth, still dominates the 30 June Boulevard, and particularly the building, more square, where the head office of ONATRA [National Transportation Office] is located. A couple steps away, the elegant building of the BCZ [Zairian Commercial Bank] still watches over Belgian interests, including those of the Societe Generale. From this point of view, "Kin" [Kinshasa] remains the same. Except, perhaps, in terms of vocabulary: there is less talk of "greatness," but more of "rigor"... The proof? Still on 30 June Boulevard, workers are completing a new commercial complex, which is already called the "center of austerity," and which will hide a little more the Belgian embassy.

The city itself has not changed much either. Small businesses, fraud and the market place are still part of Zairian life. Nothing to note at first sight, other than the threat of very negative secondary effects becoming more pronounced in the medium and long term... Still nothing to note other than the arrival of this new social class. A small bourgeoisie, which is very much like the one which exists in Europe. Especially commercial, but increasingly tempted by the production and export of services. Also concerned with becoming associated with foreign partners and capital to launch new activities. Last characteristic: its detachment from political power. A breath of liberalism?

Uneven

Here, perhaps, is the beginning of an explanation... If Jacques de Groote talks about a "model," it is because he knows that the Zairian state is closely supervised by the International Monetary Fund. The time is gone when people dipped at will into the coffers of GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company]. Forgotten are the grandiose projects which could not be justified. And also in the process of disappearing, we hope, are the barons of the regime?

Let us then talk about another mentality, and also about luck. First of all, the laudatory reports from the IMF, the specific consequence of which is to loosen Ducroire's stranglehold. Next, the price of copper which is going up slowly but surely. In short, hope. Confidence which is returning. Which does not prevent the country's leaders from looking at the economic situation realistically: even though the production apparatus has stopped deteriorating, industry is still running at only 40 percent of its capacity.

And uneven. Let us forget oil here: 1.6 million tons of crude oil, or 32 percent more than in 1983. Let us ignore gold, diamonds, even cobalt: overall, production has gone up slightly. Things are different for agriculture, pillar of the country's economy. Reduction in 1984, both in terms of volume and value. Agriculture has been reduced to 10 percent of all exported products! It will probably represent even less by the end of 1985... The indicators of the Matadi barometer are progressing only slowly. The 1984 devaluation did not result in the soaring of exports: not more than 9.8 percent -- a rate which is actually comparable to that of imports.

The fact is that reform is expensive! Having become a priority, the need to balance simultaneously the domestic budget and the foreign debt leads to real deadlocks, and this at the level of the state itself and in private enterprise. An example? It is enough to motivate the labor force. Hence, easily imagined consequences in such sectors as coffee or palm oil -- the latest harvests of which have been more than mediocre. To be considered in the same order of ideas: not very reliable means of transportation, over roads which are no longer maintained due to lack of money, and indirectly because of a lack of manpower. You hardly need anything else to paralyze the whole economic fabric...

At the level of the enterprises, the situation is still as precarious. Already undercapitalized, their financial problems kept growing given that, as a matter of fact, the latest devaluation has made the importation of equipment much more

expensive. Credit? Zaire is still one of the developing countries. In other words, the demand for credit in the country still exceeds the supply; interest rates exceed 20 percent. The financial bodies cannot help it: don't they have to help the National Bank repay the foreign debt? Worse! Doesn't their credit policy periodically "reach a ceiling"?

Transition Period

And nevertheless there is hope. Invisible to the man in the street, it hides behind the figures provided by the IMF. Thus, the growth of the gross national product: 3 percent in 1984 and undoubtedly more this year. Hope inside the country, but also abroad. Kinshasa is no longer seen as sagging beneath the weight of its debts. This nuance is important, even though debt service will continue to weigh heavily on the Zairian economy over the next few years because a goodly part of those debts are very short term ones. Hence, efforts must be directed toward this level. From this point of view, the recent decisions made by the Clubs of Paris and of London in terms of rescheduling are very favorable. Why? Too often the fact is overlooked that Zaire is one of the countries where public spending relative to the gross national product is not very high, and where the deficit of the public sector is below 1 percent. This rigorous management of public finances is an additional element justifying the confidence of foreign countries.

Have the honors of the IMF been understood by private investors, to begin with by the Belgians? This question deserves some attention. In 1984, Belgian companies with capital, which remain the main strength of private investments in Zaire, injected about 2 billion zaires into the expansion of their activities. Let us quickly mention them: Sabena, Unibra, Utexco, Taba-Zaire, Carrigres and Acec. A result which logically becomes part of the new Belgo-Zairian trade policy, but is it rational in terms of the country and its needs? Another question concerning the destination of this capital: as a matter of fact, the input remains limited to projects supported by the World Bank and the European Development Fund. Neither the PME [small and medium size enterprises] nor the PMI [small and medium sized industries] have taken over. A regrettable status quo. Because, even though Belgian economic missions are following one another at a more sustained rate, their primary objective remains the sale of our products, much more so than the search for productive investments.

Hence, a transition period. There is a partner which is regaining its international credibility, which sees new lines of credit being opened, but which is struggling. Invest there? There is still a lack of confidence, the consequence of past errors. The liberalism which is blowing all over the country? Once again, the Westerners -- to begin with the Belgians -- have a hard time seeing it: always that tendency to get purely commercial liberalism mixed up with productive liberalism. Too bad! But Kinshasa cannot allow itself to be patient. The future will not wait. The projects are making good progress and the state has given the example: soon a large holding company will manage all the national enterprises; only really profitable companies will be kept in the "portfolio"...

At the same time, there is the project to review the investors code: fiscal advantages to the benefit of foreign enterprises and easy terms with regard to imports outside equipment rates.

Finally, it should be recalled that on 15 June the Bank of Zaire issued a circular allowing foreign companies to underwrite requests for the purchase of foreign currency in order to obtain the payment abroad of the dividends which they intend to distribute to their shareholders.

True, the recovery costs money. As we have seen, its secondary effects, which are often perverse, will be really visible only in the medium term. All the same. Let us recognize the effort which has been accomplished and let us seize the opportunities. Quickly!

8463
CSO: 3419/123

ZAIRE

ARTICLE EXPLORES BASIC PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION SYSTEM

Brussels NORD-SUD in French Nov-Dec 85 pp 6-11

[Article: "In the Debacle of Education: the Responsibilities of the IMF"]

[Text] To see the structures of teaching and education crumble is a national catastrophe for any country, but all the more so when it is young. To get out of this situation one must first identify the causes. That is what an expert on education in Zaire has tried to do, in a clear and courageous article which NORD-SUD felt duty bound to publish.

The official reports on national education in Zaire present impressive figures on people in school. For the six elementary grades there are supposed to have been nearly 4,500,000 children in 1984; for all the secondary grades, covering 3 to 6 years of schooling, there are supposed to have been more than 1,750,000 students; and for higher and university education statistics provide a figure on the order of 37,700 students.

For a population of approximately 30 million inhabitants, the educational effort would seem quantitatively remarkable. Thus, it would seem that more than 70 percent of the school age children are in primary grades; more than 30 percent in secondary grades; and higher education students represent approximately 1 percent of the 20-24 year age group.

But, next to this statistical record, severe restrictions were implemented in 1983-1984 on the number of personnel in national education who are paid by the state. In 1982 they talked of 253,000 units being put at the service of elementary and secondary schools (directors, teachers, administrators, instructors and workers); in January 1984 mass dismissals removed 46,000 officials (some of these were teachers, but the majority were administrators, instructors and workers) from the schools. In 1983, higher and university education employed some 18,000 individuals; in September 1984, the press announced the firing of 6,000 officials (assistant professors, administrators, operational staff).

What is going on? Has Zaire developed a new educational policy?

Let us say it right now: for the moment there is no new plan for education in the Zairian school system. True, a reform of elementary and secondary education has been in gestation for at least 3 years, and the Central Committee of the People's Movement of the Revolution has provided a set of positive political boosts to stimulate the dynamism of a significant renewal. It is also true that in 1984, a Round Table submitted all higher and university education to a rigorous evaluation which did not follow the direction of the spontaneous aspirations of some levels of the population. But the numerous meetings of technical commissions have not yet resulted in a long term action plan which would be based on a global plan of development for the country. All future projects are still at the stage of "studies."

Then why the growing numbers for the school population? Why the decreasing numbers of officials employed by the national school system?

More Students, Fewer Teachers

Let us first look at the figures concerning young people in school. There are two sure statistical data: the number of students in higher and university education; the number finishing the long cycles of secondary education.

The National University, and the boards of directors of the Higher Education Institutes and the Universities, have kept their statistics up to date from year to year, and have tried to contain the quantitative growth of the student population: 37,000 is a real figure for the 1983-1984 academic year.

Through the services of its General Inspection Division, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education has controlled from year to year the organization of 6 year secondary education state final exams: 89,000 is a real figure for 1984 (it includes a small percentage of self-taught individuals).

The other figures provided to determine the volume of elementary and secondary education are "projections" based on the year 1978/1979 and some very questionable growth coefficients. Since late 1980, the opening of new schools and new cycles has been virtually at a standstill for budgetary reasons; a certain number of schools considered "nonviable" have been closed. But, faced with the pressure of demographic growth (according to the United Nations, Zaire is one of the countries in the world with very high population growth, exceeding 2.9 percent annually), the authorities allowed all school officials to raise the maximum number of students per class to 50, from 1st through 12th grade! On the other hand, they did not carry out a census of the "private schools," which are developing by force of circumstances: secondary schools primarily in the cities; some elementary schools in rural areas. It would not be impossible that 4,500,000 young Zairians are effectively attending elementary schools; on the other hand, it is not very likely that the national secondary schools (not including the private schools, which are still relatively few in number) would reach 1,750,000 students; it is more likely that the figure is located between 1.3 and 1.5 million.

Let us now consider the number of officials employed in national education. Currently 180,000 individuals paid by the state remain in elementary and secondary education and 12,000 in higher and university education.

In elementary schools there should normally be a teacher per class, a director per school, and some extra teachers for very large schools in order to meet the need for substitutes, staff and administration. Let us say that for 10 classes one should have 12 people on average at one's disposal. Moreover, for many years experience has shown that a teacher really cannot do a good job in class if it exceeds 40 students (a maximum which fortunately is not exceeded in most rural schools, but nearly always is in urban schools where the maximum of 50 is often not respected; in 1980, the national average in Roman catholic schools was about 31 students per class). For good measure let us say that there are an average of 40 students per elementary class; that would be 112,500 classes which should have 135,000 instructors at their disposal. In fact, in the 9,838 schools surveyed the reductions of March 1984 have dropped the number of instructors to 125,000.

In secondary schools, the schedules allocate 1.5 teachers per class; there are people in charge of management, studies, discipline, administration, boarding and education, as well as workshop, maintenance and supervisory personnel. Let us say that for 10 classes one should on average have 20 individuals at one's disposal. Assuming that there are 35 students per class today and a total of 1,400,000 students, there should be 40,000 classes and 80,000 instructors. In fact, in the 3,920 schools surveyed, the decisions of March 1984 have reduced the number of officials paid by the state to 51,700 individuals, that is to say less than the academic base of 1.5 professors per open class.

We should have a minimum of 215,000 officials for elementary and secondary education. If the number of 1,750,000 students is maintained for the secondary cycles, then we would get a figure of 232,000, that is to say the number of people effectively surveyed in schools considered viable in January 1984.

It is difficult to assess exactly the number of officials in higher education; but if one agrees that one should have 1 "professor" and 2 "assistants" per 10 students, and that the administrative and bursary personnel represent a number equivalent to 50 percent of the number of academic personnel, then we should have 16,650 individuals at this level. There are some 12,000 left.

Budgetary Imperatives

Which ones? Why? For a few years now, Zaire, like many other Third World countries, has seen its budgetary policy tied to agreements with the International Monetary Fund. The country wants to get out of underdevelopment; it wants to receive grants and repayable credits for large infrastructure projects; it wants to promote international trade and new investments. But the financial experts are waving the specters of foreign debt and inflation; they demand that foreign debts be repaid, at least in terms of a certain degree of rescheduling; they want control to be exercised over political spending; they insist on a sharp reduction of inflation, at least through recognition of a real exchange rate for the zaire-currency; they feel that public expenditures and salaries must be reduced substantially in all areas. In the name of

"economic recovery," the Zairian government has taken "austerity measures," has allowed itself to be checked by the IMF, and has managed to gain new trust from the bankers of capitalist liberalism.

In 1984, the total budget of the state enacted by the Legislative Council was on the order of 21,156,000,000 zaires, but in fact more than 50 percent of that budget had been set aside to pay off foreign debts. Thus the state had to cover its current public expenditures (for functioning and investment) with a budget of 11 billion zaires (for a country of 30 million inhabitants) with undoubtedly a "political" budget, which is not taken into consideration here.

Let us note that, thanks to the firm measures taken and implemented by the state, the macro-economic system of Zaire is in the process of recovery: the flow of imports and exports is becoming normalized; the enterprises manage to import their raw materials and spare parts; the banking system is optimistic. But at what a price!

'Bleeding' of Education

Since 1980, it has been completely clear that those in public finance wanted to reduce the budgetary weight of the schools. They stated that the IMF had requested a 40 percent reduction in the number of state employees, and that this reduction had to affect education as well as the health services, the public service and the army.

How can such a bleeding be carried out? A first path was followed: limit salary increases for the personnel already in place without undermining employment. In 1982, inflation reached 100 percent in Kinshasa; salaries rose timidly by 30 percent in the public sector and no official measure was taken in the private sector. In 1983, inflation was 60 percent and they introduced a reform of private and public wages to be implemented progressively, at different rates for the capital and for the regions, by manipulating seniorities and social benefits, while seriously increasing salary tensions in such a way that the cadres will be less prompt in making claims. The most obvious result of this wage policy is that, in August 1984, the legal wage received by teachers in Kinshasa was 20 percent of what must be considered the subsistence level for a married worker with three dependent children.

A second way necessarily had to follow: a reduction of the number of people to be paid. After investigation, it proved indispensable to keep some 231,000 officials in the system! But the IMF set the ceiling for monthly salaries at 120 million zaires; this ceiling was calculated on the basis of a maximum of 180,000 individuals! There was only one solution open: dismissals. On 20 March 1984, by means of a general order, 46,000 people lost their salaries. It should be noted that neither the schools in Kinshasa, nor some in the province of the Equator, were affected by that measure.

A parallel reduction action was being implemented on the operating and investment finances of the schools: over the last 10 years, operating credits have virtually disappeared from school budgets, whether they involve common school equipment, administrative costs, daily maintenance of the buildings, renewal of

library books and of laboratory equipment. The state intended to call on the parents within very highly regulated limits; only a few technical schools received irregular subsidies for their workshops. All the costs of boarding school were borne by the parents. Furthermore, the old collection of a minimal contribution by the parents, called "minerval," must be paid into a state account, like a supplementary tax, and the public does not know the exact use of this budgetary item.

The whole school system is treated as a poor relative (the same is true for health services and public administration).

Teachers Are 'Poor'

The most obvious consequence of the budgetary austerity measures is the deterioration of the social situation of all the teachers in the country. An elementary school teacher earns about 650 zaires a month; a certified teacher in the lower secondary grades earns about 800 zaires; and a graduate teacher at the university finds himself hired at a monthly net wage on the order of 1,000 zaires.

Based on calculations made in August 1984 in Kinshasa it has been established that a married worker with dependent children needs at least 4,300 zaires to provide food, clothing, housing, transportation, and to cover medical expenses. This minimum financial need is even higher in a city like Bukavu, but it is lower in the small urban centers inside the country.

Consequently, the majority of teachers have to organize, parallel to their function as teachers, one or more other activities to generate income; for many of them, the work at school is no longer their main center of interest, and students with rich parents quickly find out that their teachers are at the mercy of their pocket money!

Neither his physical situation, nor his manner of living, nor his cultural environment, nor the haunting concerns of family survival, nor the pressures of the extended family, nothing provides today's Zairian teacher with a real stimulus of dignity, an invigorating social status, or a challenge of effectiveness and recognition. He is "poor," no doubt among other who are poor, but also next to some who are less poor and many who are much richer, who have less education and who have not devoted as many hours to patiently train the children of others. The job of teacher is not envied, and secondary school graduates do not choose to get a degree in arts or sciences, which leads to teaching. The graduates of institutes or universities live in the secondary schools as if they were in a waiting room, looking for a better paid job in the private sector or in politics, or looking for new opportunities to study, if possible abroad with study grants 10 times bigger than their current pay.

Consequences which are less obvious, but whose repercussions on the country's future could take on inordinate proportions, are reductions in the training and educational capital of youth. Overall, the instructors, who are forced to earn the major part of their income outside the school, no longer hesitate to be absent, to arrive late, to end the class earlier; they hardly prepare their classes anymore, assign no homework because it would have to be corrected, conduct rare oral tests, and reduce their services "to the level of the salary they receive from the state." Some undernourished teachers are unable to actively conduct their classes for more than 3 hours; they remain present in the classroom during the 4th and 5th hour, but they let their students do whatever they want while they themselves doze at their desks. What then is the real amount of knowledge being transmitted on average in the schools of Zaire?

To this reduction in time spent teaching and studying, let us add the phenomenon of underqualification, especially in secondary schools. It is virtually impossible to find graduates in arts or sciences who will accept a position in a school away from urban centers, in a location where two schedules cannot be held concurrently and from where it would not be possible to take steps find a better paying job. Hence, there are many schools which do not have teachers with degrees and which give courses in the upper secondary grades to young inexperienced teachers, themselves often trained in "discount" schools. Even the secondary agricultural schools sometimes have to function without a single agricultural engineer or teacher with a degree in agriculture! There is often talk of the priority of agriculture, of the urgency of agricultural development, but it is nearly impossible to prepare agricultural technicians because of lack of human resources in the schools or in the agricultural training centers.

Is it possible to quantify the reduction in "instruction capital" which ensues from the recent budgetary measures? No study has been conducted on the subject. But it is sufficient to know that in 1983, out of 80,000 students who had completed secondary school, only 7 percent actually passed the state exams, that is to say that only 7 percent of those finishing had effectively collected the capital in knowledge planned by the national programs. It is also sufficient to know that somewhat serious secondary schools have a great deal of difficulty in finding an adequate number of students capable of entering 7th or 9th grade, because knowledge of French (the language of education) and math no longer corresponds to the levels provided by the programs.

Simultaneously, the major elements of human education are destroyed and, even, perverted. The essential value of "labor" has lost its place on the scale of social alues: as the teachers and professors give their students an example of reduced labor, as they no longer insist on homework, lessons, tests or practical work, who will give the children and the adolescents a "sense of labor."

Some people might think that sanctioning the studies through tests should be an adequate incentive; unfortunately, other essential values, such as "honesty" and "justice" are also demolished, and their weakness alters the hoped for motivation of tests and competitive examinations: as the instructors

are hounded by the concern for survival, they easily allow themselves to be "bought" either to allow students to cheat or to grant scolastic results which do not correspond with the acquired knowledge. Very often it is the instructors who ask for money and provide the questions and answers. In 1984, officials of the General Inspection Division "traded" in answer grids for the questions on state exams.

Money, fraud, favors have become the values of life and power. The Zairian school system throws on the labor market or toward the university, a considerable number of young adults who do not have the knowledge and abilities attested to by the diplomas they hold, and who have not internalized the values of labor, integrity and justice which society has a right to expect from its middle and upper level cadres. There is talk of "self-centered development," of international partnership, of transfers of technology, of generalized economic growth from the impact of putting financial capital into action. But, in fact, they are gradually destroying the process of preparation of the human resources which, in principle, should take development, technologies, growth and international dialogue in hand. A small number of well-to-do families send their children to school abroad. Young adults return to their country with a more competitive stock of knowledge and abilities, and with a scale of values of life which resembles that of the so-called developed countries. But what are those men and women going to do in a society of schemes and fraud, other than benefit themselves from what they have gained and thus strengthen for the masses the "reductionist" logic of the imperatives of a liberal capitalist economy oriented completely toward the benefit of rich countries?

We are witnessing a veritable collapse of the national education system. The mesures to reduce the number of paid officials, taken in 1984, have dealt another blow to the school system. While small elementary schools and small secondary day schools may not be much affected by the departure of one instructor or another, the large schools, especially secondary level boarding schools, are crippled: no more officials for discipline and daily education, no more management or secretarial personnel, no more maintenance personnel. The schools become "service stations" where children and adolescents come to pick up a little knowledge, when their teachers are on the job; once the class is over, they are left to themselves, without organization, without discipline, without instructors, without teachers of life.

Toward Decentralization

Some political authorities in Zaire are not blind and they realize that the stakes are of crucial importance. Since 1981, the Central Committee of the People's Movement of the Revolution has wanted to promote the administrative and financial decentralization of all the schools. The national budget can no longer handle all the school establishments, with uniform and costly standards which cannot be overseen well. The regions and areas must make the schools function at the level of their needs and their resources, even if it means receiving subsidies from the national budget to maintain a balanced development. Parents and private institutions must participate directly in the management of the schools which concern them by integrating scolastic vitality into real efforts in local socio-economic development. The stimuli have been

given. They have encountered quasi-insurmountable obstacles in the immediate future: centralizing forces in public administration, the demobilization of numerous parents in relation to the schools, the principles of uniform promotion in the statute of the teachers advocated by union representatives, the lack of structures at the level of the areas and the regions, a lack of competent individuals, generalized degradation of motivation because of low pay for everything that touches the public service. It is to be feared that the burst of "self-development of the schools," launched as a challenge by the Central Committee, will not take place, and that a long term stagnation will put education in Zaire irrevocably adrift.

Some 'Privatization'

In the short term, the school managers can pave the way for what the Central Committee is asking for: the principle of self-reliance applied to the life of educational institutions within the full field of freedom given them by the state, by drawing their inspiration from the formulas tried and tested in private schools and institutions where private responsibility has already been more committed. Such a prospect assumes the existence of well organized mnagement structures and the effective cooperation of parent groups, private enterprises and teacher organizations. It must link the financial contributions from the state with other contributions from parents, from private enterprises, from activities which generate income, associated with the school or integrated into the life of the school. It must try to reduce the cost of schooling. True, there is the risk that managers will succumb to what is easiest and look for a maximum of contributions from the parents, thus dragging their school onto the road of privatization, based on an economic discrimination which is contrary to justice and to development.

But there are already promising achievements: rural elementary schools which function for the benefit of all children of the area thanks to a collective monthly contribution of agricultural products, the sale of which equitably finances all the costs of schooling, including the salaries of the teachers; secondary schools which balance additional paying services thanks to contributions of cattle raising, cultivation, cottage industry, and some leasing to private institutions, and which manage to develop a viable social structure for their personnel while remaining accessible to the children of all social strata. All these achievements are still exceptions; they require creativity and daring; they often require extraordinary financial help to create the activities which generate income; they arouse criticism and debates, but they open up a path which may perhaps soon figure as an indispensable element in the overall dynamism of national development.

Responsibility of Rich Countries

In the long term it is important to look beyond the borders of Zaire and to place the recovery lever in the international economic order. It is useless to repeat continuously that there is a gap between North and South, that the terms of trade are out of balance, that the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer, and that a new economic order must be instituted. It is more important to "become aware" of the humanly degrading consequences of certain

technical measures taken in the name of the orthodoxy of world financial policy. In the specific case of Zaire, the IMF has developed a technical plan for economic development according to the rules of macro-economics in capitalist liberalism; it was supported by the finance ministers of numerous rich countries and by the banking institutions of those same countries. But, it has virtually forced Zaire to accept its plan for fear of being denied a certain number of grants and of repayable loans; it did not take into consideration the degradation of the social situation of the teachers, the firing of tens of thousands of people paid by the state, the reduction of instruction capital for youth, the reversal of certain essential moral values, the spreading of illiteracy, the decline of the potential of technical abilities and of responsibility for action, and that among a people in the middle of demographic growth. True, Zaire is paying its foreign debts and is becoming a respectable partner, but the nation is sliding into less human living conditions, and is becoming a colorless personality, which must be taken into account less and less on the iternational chessboard. The principle of "respect for the right of nations" to a decent standard of living and to generalized education should take precedence over the principles of liberal financial orthodoxy. Who will dare say this with enough moral and technical authority to be heard by those in responsible positions in the rich world? Who will have the courage to invest all his abilities to define the technical components of this principle, and to inscribe them in the equation of international economic relations?

The drifting of education in Zaire is not simply an ethical or political problem which concerns Zaire. It is a distress call which issues a challenge both to the nation of Zaire, forced to take care of itself more radically, and to the nations of the rich world forced to question their economic standards and their rules of cooperation.

Schools

1. Indicators of an abnormal situation:
   - results of state exams: fewer than 10 percent of those finishing manage to answer half the questions!
   - great difficulty in selecting relatively valuable students in 7th and 9th grade, and in first year of college;
   - cheating on exams; multiplication of false diplomas and report cards; teachers corrupted by money;
   - large number of young people who are unemployed after attending secondary school and even college.

2. Consequences for the nation:
   - reduction of capital of knowledge and abilities;
   - regression of ethical values;
   - slowing down of development: lack of competence, integrity.

3. Causes:
   - conditions of social life of teachers (often paid at the level of 20 percent of their vital needs);
   - reduction of school time;
   - shortage of textbooks and teaching materials;

- under-qualification of instructors;
- inadequacy between, on the one hand, structures and programs, and, on the other hand, development and employment.

4. Remedies:
   - PRIORITY:
     a. use new way to structure and remunerate the life and profession of teachers;
     b. introduce productive labor as a necessary element for every life and every school education;
     c. reorganize the distribution of school time "in function of the students' education" and not in function of what is easiest for the civil servants;
     d. have useful textbooks available for language and math, and not allow the distribution to be limited by commercial profits, nor leave the content up to irresponsible researchers.
   - SECONDARILY:
     a. reform both programs and administration, wisely and progressively;
     b. carry out pilot experiments to improve the quality of teachers' training colleges, ISP's [expansion unknown] and ISPT's [expansion unknown];
     c. plan schools, programs, operation, according to a clear policy of development and employment.

8463
CSO: 3419/123

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS CALLS FOR ACTION AGAINST STUDENT-ANC MEETING

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Stellenbosch Students and ANC: Action Demanded"]

[Excerpt] The leader of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, has demanded that strong action be taken against the eight students at the University of Stellenbosch who wanted to conduct talks with the ANC.

The HNP leader also said that the leadership of the Dutch Reformed Church ought to look into the role of Dr Carel Anthonissen, from the Central Stellenbosch congregation, who was to accompany the students. Moreover, the government should take appropriate steps against Professor H. W. van der Merwe, of the University of Cape Town, who has acted as an intermediary, Mr Marais says.

The planned visit by the students and Dr Anthonissen to Zambia fell through after the government revoked their passports. The chairman of the student council of the University of Stellenbosch, the editor of the student newspaper DIE MATIE and the chairman of the student Church Youth Campaign were among those who were to participate in the visit.

Mr Marais said that there was shock concerning the group's plans to negotiate with the ANC abroad despite the refusals by the rector of the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Mike de Vries, and its chancellor, Mr P. W. Botha.

"No matter how it is viewed, the actions of these students represents a provocation of authority and of public opinion in South Africa. They are studying at an institution to which the public contributes approximately 75 percent of the day-to-day expenses. It is grievous that they are misusing their student status in their desire to conduct talks with a banned communist front organization that is in a declared war with South Africa with Russian weapons and support."

Mr Marais points out that the ANC is responsible for the deaths of numerous Whites and Non-Whites in South Africa. The plans by these students to conduct talks with the ANC is thus collaboration with the leaders of terrorists whose methods are death, murder and destruction.

"Moreover, ANC objectives are fully known," Mr Marais said. "The ANC wants a communist, Black government in South Africa, with the nationalization of all property and the subsequent deprivation of Whites in particular. There is no common ground to be found between this terrorist organization and White South Africa."

Mr Marais said that the ANC cannot win the war that it has begun, and for that reason the well-known leftist technique of launching negotiations is being used. This should create the impression that there is a need, on the part of South Africa, to end the war begun by the ANC. This must by necessity create the impression that the ANC is in a strong position.

"It is extremely reprehensible that there exists an intellectual and political atmosphere at a university such as Stellenbosch in which such a despicable deed can be considered, a deed which would obviously be contrary to the interests of South Africa and would benefit a declared enemy. University authorities should prohibit the students involved from continuing to study at the university. The leadership of the Dutch Reformed Church should investigate the role of the pastor involved and, last but not least, the government should also...the role...

12271
CSO:3401/38

SOUTH AFRICA

MARAIS SAYS TALKS WITH ANC PROMOTE VIOLENCE

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 30 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "ANC Talks Promote Violence"]

[Text] South Africans who negotiate with the ANC are indirectly promoting terrorism against South Africa, says Mr Willie [as published] Marais, chairman of the HNP [Reconstituted National Party].

Mr Marais said that the visits by South Africans to Zambia in order to consult with the ANC are undoubtedly giving the terrorist organization the impression that Whites in South Africa are tiring of the struggle against the ANC. To the ANC, this is an sign that its policy of violence is yielding fruit and for that reason should be continued.

Businessmen, politicians, students and pastors who have consulted with the ANC or who still want to negotiate, all say that their goal is to have the terrorists relinquish violence. An attitude such as this is naive and in fact counterproductive, Mr Marais said.

There is no way that businessmen, students, pastors or whoever will be able to convince the ANC to renounce violence. The only thing that happens is that stature is lended to an organization that has no chance of winning the armed struggle against South Africa.

Mr Marais said that there is not enough emphasis being laid on the fact that the ANC is involved in a declared war against South Africa. Thus, those people who are talking to the ANC are engaging in a crude form of disloyalty towards South Africa.

The goal of negotiations with the ANC is to give it legitimacy. This is being done in order to ready the climate for eventual negotiation between the government and the terrorists, Mr Marais said.

Mr Marais' warning about negotiations with the ANC comes against the background of an intended visit to Zambia by seven pastors in order to consult with the ANC. The group is being led by the far-leftist Dr Nico Smith, a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa.

In the meantime, the Stellenbosch students who also wanted to talk with the ANC have had discussions in Pretoria with the state president, Mr P. W. Botha. One of the students, Philip Verster, said after the meeting with Mr Botha that the conversation did not change their minds about the desirability of talks with the ANC's youth wing.

12271
CSO: 3401/38

END